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A GRAMMAR OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE

By Dr. Chas. H. Stanley Davis

This Grammar will comprise everything necessary for the student to acquire, in order to obtain a grammatical knowledge of the Irish language. While it refers more particularly to the modern Irish tongue, yet the ancient forms of the language have not been neglected.

[In preparation]

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An Chéad Leabhar Gaedhilge

FIRST IRISH BOOK

FOR BEGINNERS IN THE STUDY OF MODERN IRISH

BY

DR. CHARLES H. STANLEY DAVIS

Author of "A History of Egypt," "Greek and Roman Stoicism," "A Grammar of the Old Persian Language," etc.

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PREFACE

This book has been prepared to supply the want of a simple text-book for beginners in the study of modern Irish, and contains the essentials which are necessary for every student of the Irish language to know. Particular pains have been taken to fully illustrate every rule by examples.

But little attention has been given to grammatical explanations, as they would only confuse the learner. When this book has been mastered, the student is better able to enter upon the study of the declensions and conjugations, and to make a more thorough study of the language.

Particular attention has been given to pronunciation and the use of idioms, and over five hundred words are explained, which are most likely to be used in conversation.

CHARLES H. S. DAVIS.

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"The Keltic tongue! the Keltic tongue! why should its voice be still,
When all its magic tones with old and golden glories thrill —
When, like an aged bard, it sings departed warrior's might —
When it was heard in kingly halls where throng'd the brave and bright —
When oft its glowing tales of war made dauntless hearts beat high —
When oft its tales of hapless love drew tears from beauty's eye."

An Chéad Leabhar Gaedhilge

FIRST IRISH BOOK

CHAPTER I

The Alphabet

The Irish Alphabet (*aibghitir*) consists of eighteen letters, five of which are vowels; the remaining thirteen are consonants.

Irish Letters.	English Equivalents.	Irish Phonetic Names of the Letters.
A, a	A, a	aw, a.
b, b	B, b	bay.
C, c	C, c	kay.
D, d	D, d	day.
e, e	E, e	ey, ĕh (short)
F, f	F, f	fay
G, g	G, g	gay
i, i	I, i	ee, ĭ
L, l	L, l	ell
m, m	M, m	may
n, n	N, n	enn
o, o	O, o	oh, ŭ
p, p	P, p	pay
R, r	R, r	err
S, s	S, s	shay
T, t	T, t	chay
u, u	U, u	oo, ŭ
h, h	H, h	hay

It will be noticed that the Irish letters differ but little from the ordinary English or Roman letters. The only letters which present any difficulty are the small letters, *d*, *g*, *r*, *s*, and *t*, and the pupil who can distinguish these few from each other has mastered the Irish alphabet.

It will be seen that there is no *k* and no *q* in this alphabet. There is also no *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, or *z*. *C*, always hard, as *cold* or *kill*, has to do duty for itself and the other two. *G* is never soft, but hard, equal to *got* and *get*.

The Vowels

The vowels are divided into two classes:

1 The *broad* vowels: *a*, *o*, *u*.

2 The *slender* vowels: *e*, *i*.

A broad vowel must accompany a broad vowel, and a slender vowel a slender one. Thus in saoradh (*acquittal*) the broad *a* requiring another broad vowel, *o*, to accompany it.

As we shall see, an Irish consonant is broad whenever it immediately precedes or follows a broad vowel (*a*, *o*, *u*), and an Irish consonant is slender whenever it immediately precedes or follows a slender vowel (*e*, *i*).

Each vowel has two sounds — a *short* sound and a *long* sound. The *long* vowels are marked by means of an acute accent (′) placed over the vowel, as bás, *death;* mór, *big;* mín, *fine*.

When the vowel has a *short* sound, there is no mark, as min, *meal*. Thus min mín, *fine meal*.

But it must be remembered that the broad vowels (*a*, *o*, *u*) are not always long vowels, neither are the slender vowels (*e*, *i*) always short.

In modern Irish no vowels are doubled in the same syllable, like *ee* or *oo* in English.

There are no quiescent final vowels, as in English or French; when such vowels are unaccented they are sounded very short.

Sounds of the Vowels

á long sounds like *a* in *far*, as lán, *full;* árd, *high*.
a short sounds like *a* in *that*, as anam, *a soul;* glas, *green*.
é long sounds like *e* in *pay*, as ré, *time;* sé, *six*.
e short sounds like *e* in *get*, as duine, *a man;* buile, *rage*.
í long sounds like *ee* in *eel*, as mín, *fine;* rí, *a king*.
i short sounds like *i* in *mill*, as mil, *honey;* bile, *a tree*.
ó long sounds like *o* in *old*, as mór, *great;* ór, *gold*.
o short sounds like *o* in *mother*, as corp, *a body;* olc, *evil*.
ú long sounds like *u* in *rule*, as úr, *fresh;* cúl, *the back*.
u short sounds like *u* in *put*, as ucht, *the breast;* ursa, *a prop, stay*.

Examples

dó, *two;* do, *to*.
fós, *yet, also;* fos, *wall, a prop*.

ionánn, *fit, able;* ionann, *equal, alike.*
mála, *a bag;* mala, *an eyebrow.*
sín, *weather;* sin, *that, those.*
lón, *food, provisions;* lon, *a blackbird.*
súil, *an eye;* suil, *a willow-tree.*
cóiste, *a coach;* coiste, *a jury.*
sál, *a heel;* sal, *filth, dirt.*
té, *a person;* te, *hot, warm.*
léar, *clear;* lear, *the sea.*
tásg, *a report, rumor;* tasg, a *task.*

The Consonants

The consonants are divided into two classes:

1 The liquids: *l, m, n, r.*

2 The mutes: *b, c, d, f, g, p, s, t.*

A consonant is said to have a *broad* or a *slender* sound according to the nature of the vowel which precedes or follows it.

If a consonant or any combination of consonants comes between two vowels, both the vowels must be slender, or else both must be broad; thus in solal, *light,* the *o* and the *a* are both broad vowels; and in tinneas, *sickness,* the *i* and the *e* are both slender vowels.

We should not write slatin, but slaitin, *a twig, a little stick.*

We should not write solis, because the *o* and the *i* are one of them broad and the other slender.

We should not write fearin, but firín; not málin, but máilin.

When mór, *great*, is prefixed to cion, *love*, the compound is not móirchion, but móirchion, *greatlove*.

This rule is called Caol le caol agus leathan le leathan: "Slender with slender and broad with broad."

In modern Irish orthography only three of the consonants, *viz.*, the liquids *l*, *n*, *r*, may be doubled. This doubling can take place only at the end or the middle of words, but never at the beginning, as fearr, *better*.

Sounds of the Consonants

B

B, broad and slender, is pronounced like *b* in *ban*.

Ex. ball, *a limb;* bárr, *the top;* bád, *a boat;* bach, *drunkenness.*

C

C, broad, is pronounced like *c* in *coal*.

Ex. cu, *a dog;* cailín, *a girl;* cuir, *put, place;* cúl, *the back.*

C, slender, is pronounced like *k* in *king*.

Ex. cé, *who, which, what;* cinn, *head;* ciall, *intellect, reason.*

D

D, broad, is pronounced like *th* in *those*.

Ex. dall, *blind, dull;* dún, *a fortress;* donn, *brown.*

D, slender, is pronounced like *d* in *cordial*.
Ex. dian, *intense, severe;* díleas, *loyal;* Dia, *God.*

NOTE The correct sounds of *d*, broad and slender, can only be learned by ear. The Irish *d* is produced by placing the top of the tongue against the upper front teeth. It is not so sibilant as *j*, nor so hard as *d*.

F

F, broad and slender, is pronounced like *f* in *fall* or *fan*.
Ex. fear, *a man;* fág, *a wave;* fíor, *honest, faithful.*

G

G, broad, is pronounced like *g* in *got*.
Ex. gorm, *blue;* gall, *a foreigner;* galar, *disease.*
G, slender, is always hard, like *g* in *give*.
Ex. géis, *a tribute;* géar, *sharp, sour;* guirt, *salt, bitter.*

L

L, broad, is pronounced like *l* in *law*.
Ex. lón, *provision;* lámh, *a hand;* lub, *a loop.*
L, slender, is sounded more liquid than *l* in *valiant*, or the *ll* in *million*.
Ex. leanbh, *a child;* mil, *honey;* file, *a poet, a professor.*

NOTE This letter can only be learned by ear, as it has no equivalent in English, particularly the *ll*, as in eallach, *cattle;* balla, *a wall.*

M

M, broad and slender, is pronounced like *m* in *mill*.
Ex. miotog, *a bit, a pinch;* mire, *madness, fury;* moín, *a mountain.*

N

N, broad, is pronounced like *n* in *no*. It has a broad, thick sound, which does not exist in English.
Ex. nós, *a custom, a habit;* náire, *shame;* bean, *a woman.*
N, slender, is pronounced like *n* in *new*.
Ex. nead, *a nest;* neart, *strength;* muin, *the neck.*

P

P, broad and slender, is pronounced like *p* in *pore*.
Ex. port, *a bank;* putóg, *a pudding;* pian, *pain, punishment.*

R

R, broad, is pronounced like *r* in *road*.
Ex. ród, *a path, a road;* ráth, *a fort;* ruadh, *red.*
R, slender, is pronounced like *r* in *clarion*, but more liquid.
Ex. cóir, *just;* beir, *bring;* aire, *care, heed, attention.*

S

S, broad, is pronounced like *s* in *son*.

Ex. sona, *fortunate, happy;* solas, *light, knowledge;* seilbh, *possession.*

S, slender, is pronounced like *sh* in *she.*

Ex. sliabh, *a mountain;* sín, *weather;* inis, *an island, a river bank.*

S, slender, when followed by the labials *b, m, p,* or *r,* is pronounced like *s* in *English.*

Ex. smeig, *the chin;* spéir, *the sky;* srian, *a bridle.*

T

T, broad, is pronounced like *th* in *thaw,* and is produced by striking the tip and edges of the tongue against the upper front teeth.

Ex. tom, *a bush, a grove;* tonn, *a wave;* torann, *sound, report, noise.*

T, slender, is pronounced like *t* in *courteous.*

Ex. teine, *fire;* tirim, *dry;* tiugh, *thick, close, solid.*

Diphthongs

A diphthong is the union of two vowels in one sound, yet each vowel is pronounced and influences the proximate consonant.

There are thirteen diphthongs in the Irish language, *viz.*, ae, ao, eu, ia, ua, ai, ea, ei, eo, io, iu, oi, ui.

Of these, ae, ao, eu, ia, ua, and eo are always long, and requires no accent; the others are sometimes long and sometimes short.

Sounds of the Long Diphthongs

ae is pronounced like *ay* in *slay;* as aer, *air;* laethe, *days.*

ao is pronounced like *ea* in *heart,* but shorter; as daor, *dear;* aol, *lime.*

ua is pronounced like *ue* in *cruel;* as fuar, *cold;* cuan, *a haven, a harbor.*

eo is pronounced like *eo* in *yeoman;* as ceol, *music;* seol, *a sail.*

ia is pronounced like *ea* in *dear;* as iasc, *a fish;* Dia, God.

eu is pronounced like *ai* in *lair;* sgeul, *a story;* feur, *grass.*

The variable diphthongs are said to be long when one of the vowels of which it is composed takes a full, long sound, and the other vowel is but slightly pronounced.

Sounds of the Variable Diphthongs when Long

ái is pronounced like *awi* in *drawing;* as scáil, *a shadow;* cáin, *tribute.*

eá is pronounced like *ea* in *bear;* as caisleán, *a castle;* méar, *a finger.*

éi is pronounced like *ei* in *feign;* as léim, *a leap;* péire, *a pair.*

ío is pronounced like *e* in *me;* as fíon, *wine;* míosa, *a month.*

iú is pronounced like *ew* in *few;* as fiú, *worthy;* diúlaim, *to drain out.*

ói is pronounced like *owi* in *owing;* as cóir, *right, justice;* móin, *a bog.*

úi is pronounced like *ui* in *ruin;* as súil, *an eye;* dúil, *desire, wealth.*

Triphthongs

There are five triphthongs in Irish, *viz.*, aoi, eoi, iai, iui, uai. These are formed from the long diphthongs by the addition of *i*, which merely lengthens still more the sound of the diphthong, and gives the following consonant a slender sound.

Sounds of the Triphthongs

aoi is pronounced like *we* or *uee* in *queen;* as maoin, *wealth, property* (pronounced mween); daoi, *a dunce;* aoibhneas, *delight, joy, pleasure.*

eoi is pronounced like *yoi;* feoil, *flesh;* dreoilín *a wren.*

iai is pronounced like *eei* in *seeing;* Brian, *a man's name;* liaigh, *a physician.*

iui is pronounced like *ewi* in *mewing;* the two *i's* very short; ciuin, *calm, gentle* (pronounced kewin); ciuir, *good, perfect.*

uai is pronounced like *ooi* in *cooing;* uain, *time;* buailim, *I strike* (pronounced boo-il).

CHAPTER II

Aspiration

Aspiration is one of the first difficulties of the student of Irish. Aspiration is a peculiar characteristic of all the Celtic dialects, but it belongs particularly to the Irish.

It is the softening, and, in some cases, the suppression of the sound of an initial consonant. It may also be explained as denoting the action of the breath, by which the primary sounds of certain consonants are changed into softer related sounds. The breath is not completely stopped in the formation of the consonant, but rather, the consonant sound is breathed. For instance, *b* in *bad* is pronounced abruptly by forcing out the breath on separating the lips; but when this letter is aspirated, we breathe the whole time whilst trying to form the sound of *b*, so that we get a sound very much like *v*, or sometimes nearly as soft as *w* in *wool*.

In this book the aspirate *h* is placed after all the consonants, as in the Scottish dialect, to mark their aspirated sounds, but in the Irish text a dot is placed over the aspirated letter, as ȯ, ċ, ṁ, etc.

Nine of the consonants are capable of aspiration,

namely, b, c, d, f, g, m, p, s, t; these are called mutable or aspirable consonants; the others are called immutable; l, n, and r do not admit of aspiration.

Sounds of Aspirated Letters

Bh

Bh, broad, except at the end of a word, sounds like *w* in *wool;* as gabhal, *a fork* (pronounced gowal); gabhar, *a goat* (pronounced gower); leabhar, *a book* (pronounced lower).

If the *broad* vowel preceding or following *bh* be *long*, it gets the sound either of *w*, or *v*, especially *v* in Munster.

Bh, slender, that is, next to *e* or *i*, is pronounced exactly like the English *v;* as bhí, *was*, *were* (pronounced vee).

When final, at the end of a word, *bh* is also pronounced like *v;* as garbh (pronounced gorv).

Examples

tógbháil, *raising, lifting, building.*
agaibh, *at*, or *with ye.*
raibh, *was*, *were.*
breac, *a trout.*
eibhleog, *a spark, the lightning flash.*
díbh, *off yon.*

dibheartha, *banished, exiled.*
díoghbháil, *harm, injury, damage.*

Ch

Ch, broad, has a deep guttural sound, and corresponds to the English *k*, but is pronounced without the tongue touching the palate. The *gh* in lough, Irish, loch, *a lake*, also the proper name O'Loughlin, are examples.

Ch, slender, has a smooth guttural sound somewhat like *h*, as críoch, *a country* (pronounced creegh); Mícheál, *Michael* (pronounced Meehyaul).

Ch, slender, when *final*, is pronounced very faintly.

Examples

deoch, *a drink.*
acht, *but.*
bocht, *poor.*
seachrán, *astray.*
fiche, *twenty.*
luch, *a mouse.*
bealach, *way, road.*
chuige, *to, for him, for the purpose.*

Dh

Dh, broad, has a deep guttural sound, not in English, though it is something like the initial *y*. If the English word *augur* is pronounced without allowing the tongue to touch the back part of the

mouth it will nearly express the sound, as taráchair, *augur* (pronounced thorachar).

Dh, slender, in the beginning of words, sounds like *y* in *year;* as mo Dhia, *my God* (pronounced mu yeea).

Dh in the middle and end of words is silent, but it lengthens the previous vowel, as buidhe, *yellow, sunburnt* (pronounced bwee); croidhe, *the heart, love, affection* (pronounced cree); fiadh, a *deer* (pronounced fee–a).

Examples

cródha, *brave, heroic.*
diadha, *divine, holy, pious.*
dhiallaid, *a saddle.*
fáidh, *a prophet, a learned man.*
grádh, *love, affection.*
madadh, *a dog.*
ruadh, *red.*
suidhe, *a session, a seat.*

FH

Fh is always silent, but the vowel following it is very forcibly pronounced. Thus an fheadóg, *the plover,* is pronounced an addoge; m'fhuil, *my blood,* is pronounced mwil. Fh is never final, and never occurs in the middle of words except compounds, as sean-fhear, *an old man,* pronounced shanar.

Examples

a fhios, *his knowledge.*
muic-fheoil, *swine, flesh, pork.*
fadil-fhleasc, *the spine.*
gan fhoghnamh, *a useless, idle person.*

GH

Gh, broad and slender, has precisely the sound of *dh*, broad. In the middle and end of words *gh* is silent, but lengthens the preceding vowel; thus tighearna, *landlord, proprietor*, is pronounced tee-arna: Corcaigh, *Cork*, is pronounced kurk-ee.

Examples

arduighim, *magnify, exalt.*
amuigh, *outside.*
dlíghe, *law.*
ghealach, *the moon.*
oidhche-ghealaighe, *a moonlight night.*
úghdar, *an authority.*
uaigh, *a grave.*
súgh, *juice or sap.*

MH

Mh is very nearly the same as *bh*, *viz.*, like *v* or *w*.
Mh, broad, in the beginning of a word, is pronounced

in the south of Ireland like *v;* thus, a mhías, *his dish*, is pronounced a vee-as. In the middle and west of Ireland it is pronounced like *w*.

Mh in the middle of words becomes a nasal *u* or *w*, as fearamhail, *manly*, is pronounced farooil.

Mh, slender, is always sounded like *v*, but is slightly nasal.

Examples

damhsadh, *dancing*.
lámh, *a hand*.
meadhgamhail, *diluted*.
tamhnach, *a green field*.
a mháthair, *his mother*.
mhala, *a brow, eyebrow, brow of a hill*.
séimh, *mild*.
amháin, *only*.

Ph

Ph sounds exactly like *ph* or *f* in English, as a phian, *his pain*, pronounced a fee-an; ceud-phroinn, *breakfast* (*first meal*), pronounced kadhe-frinn.

Examples

pháirc, *a field, a park*.
pháiste, *a child, a babe*.
phasáiste, *passage*.
phríobháid, *privacy, secrecy*.

mór-phian, *great pain.*
long-phort, *a camp.*
sean-phadhail, *an old cow.*
im' pháirt, *on my behalf.*

Sh

Sh sounds like the English *h* in *hall;* as a shál, *his heel*, pronounced a haul; mo shúil, *my eye*, pronounced mu-hoo-il.
S is never aspirated before *b*, *c*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *p*, *t*.
S is never aspirated at the end of a word, or in the middle of any words except compounds.

Examples

a shíol, *his posterity.*
mór sheol, *a mainsail.*
árd scoil, *a high school*, *a college.*
shíos, *below.*
shuas, *above.*
shac, *a sack*, *a bag.*
shamhna, *All-hallowtide.*
scór, *a scar*, *a cut.*

Th

Th sounds also like the English *h*, as a thoil, *his will*, pronounced a hu-il.
Th, when final, is faintly sounded, except when the following word begins with a vowel.

In some parts of Ireland *th* broad is scarcely heard at all in the middle of words, as bóthar, *a road;* pronounced as if written bóar.

Examples

cruth, *shape or form.*
athair, *a father.*
sruth, *a stream.*
flaith, *a prince.*
leadartha, *mangled, torn.*
tharrac, *draw, introduce.*
thall, *out, beyond, over.*
thamhuigh, *to cause, bring about.*

Rules for Aspiration

The following are the more important rules for aspiration:

Aspiration is used not only in forming compound words, but also to point out the grades of adjectives and possessive pronouns.

The possessive pronouns mo, *my,* do, *thy,* and a, *his,* aspirate the first consonant of the next word; as, mo bhó, *my cow;* do mháthair, *thy mother;* a ghort, *his garden.*

The article an, *the,* causes aspiration of the initial consonant of feminine nouns in the nominative are accusative cases; as, bean mhór, *a big woman;* an chathair, *the city;* an phóg, *the kiss.*

This rule does not apply to the letter *s*, for, as we have seen, the letter *s* before *b*, *c*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *p*, *t*, cannot be aspirated, as an speal, *the scythe.*

The article causes aspiration of the initial consonant in the genitive singular masculine; as, an ghuirt, *of the garden.*

In compound words, the initial consonant of the second word is aspirated, except when the second word begins with *d*, or *t*, and the first ends in one of the letters *d*, *n*, *t*, *l*, *s*. Thus, deagh-dhuine, *a good man;* sean-bhean, *an old woman;* sean-teach, *an old house.*

When the latter part of the compound word is in the genitive case no aspiration takes place: as ceol, *music;* iarann, *iron;* uisce, *water.*

The interjection a, the sign of the vocative case, causes aspiration in nouns of both genders and both numbers; as a fhir, *O man;* a mhná, *O woman.*

Eclipsis

A consonant is said to be eclipsed, or to suffer eclipsis, when its sound is suppressed, and the sound of another consonant which is prefixed to it, substituted. This owes its origin to a desire of euphony, or facility of utterance, and there is usually a great similarity between the eclipsing letter and the letter eclipsed; thus *p* is eclipsed by *b; t* is eclipsed by *d.*

The following eight consonants can be eclipsed: *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *s*, *t*. The four liquids, *l*, *m*, *n*, and *r*, cannot be eclipsed.

Each consonant has its own eclipsing letter, and it can be eclipsed by no other.

B is eclipsed by *m;* as a m-bárd, *their poet;* pronounced a maurd.
C is eclipsed by *g;* as a g-coll, *their hazel tree;* pronounced a gowl.
D is eclipsed by *n;* as a ndos, *their bush;* pronounced a nuss.
F is eclipsed by *bh;* as i bh-fuil, *in blood;* pronounced a vwil.
G is eclipsed by *n;* as a n-giolla, *their servant;* pronounced ang illu.
P is eclipsed by *b;* as a b-pian, *their pain;* pronounced a bee-an.
S is eclipsed by *t;* as an t-suil, *the eye;* pronounced an too-il.
T is eclipsed by *d;* as a d-tír, *their country;* pronounced a dheer.

The following are the more important rules for eclipsis:

1 The possessive pronouns plural, ár, *our*, bhur, *your*, a, *their*, eclipse the initial consonant of the next word, as ar bh-fir, *our men;* bhur g-crann, *your tree;* bhar g-cosa, *your feet.*

2 Eclipsis takes place in the genitive plural of

nouns when the article is expressed, as na bh-fear, *of the men;* gort na g-cápall, *the field of the horses.*

3 When a simple preposition is followed by the article and a noun in the singular number, the initial consonant of the noun is generally eclipsed; as air an d-talamh, *on the earth;* tar an bh-fairrge, *over the sea;* ag an m-bain fhéis, *at the wedding.*

4 The initial consonant of a verb is eclipsed after the particles a or an, *whether;* cá, *where;* nach, *whether, not,* or *that . . . not;* go, *that;* muna, *unless;* dá, *if;* and after the relative a, preceded by a preposition; as a m-beireann, se? *Does he bear?* An d-tuigeann tú? *Do you understand?* Cá bh-fuil sí? *Where is she?* Muna d-tuitfir, *unless thou shalt fall;* dá n-dearfainn, *if I would say.*

5 Nouns beginning with *s* are eclipsed by *t,* when the article is expressed as follows: feminine nouns in the nominative, accusative, and dative singular; also, masculine nouns in the genitive and dative singular; as an t-saoirre (*feminine*) *the freedom;* an t-saoghail (*masculine*), *of the world.*

6 In every place where the initial consonant is eclipsed, an initial vowel takes *n,* as ar n-arán, *our bread;* bhur n-obair, *your work.*

7 The cardinal numbers seacht, *seven;* ocht, *eight;* naoi, *nine;* and deich, *ten;* cause eclipsis of nouns following them, except when the noun begins with *s;* as seacht m-bliadhna, *seven years.*

Particles which would neither aspirate nor eclipse,

and which end in a vowel, prefix *h* to words beginning with a vowel, as le h-Iosa, *with Jesus.*

This is entirely regulated by euphony and is not always subject to grammatical rules.

Syncope

Syncope is the omission of one or more letters from the body of a word.

When a short (unaccented) vowel or diphthong occurs between a liquid (*l*, *m*, *n*, *r*,) and any other consonant, or between two liquids, the unaccented vowel or diphthong is elided when it is lengthened either by grammatical inflection or otherwise. The syncope generally consists in the omission of the short vowel, but it also often involves slight changes in other vowels in accordance with the rule, "Slender with slender and broad with broad."

Note The student is referred to the grammar for more definite rules regarding syncope.

The following examples exemplify the method of syncopating words. The genitive singular of cathair, *a city*, is cathrach; not catharach. The genitive singular feminine of áluinn, *beautiful*, is áilne; not áluinne. From the root labhair, the present indicative is labhraim, *I speak;* not labhairim.

CHAPTER III

Irish Pronunciation

It is very difficult to acquire a correct pronunciation without a teacher. The rational way to acquire the sounds of a new language is by systematic drill upon exercises drawn up in accordance with phonetic laws. The Irish language is spelled much more phonetically than the English, in fact it is almost strictly phonetic. It is, therefore, difficult to reduce Irish to English phonetics which, practically, do not exist.

To acquire a correct pronunciation of Irish, the motion of the lips should be restricted, and the motion of the tongue developed.

The following system of pronunciation illustrates the long and short vowels (1 to 6), diphthongs (7 to 13), aspirated consonants (14 to 26), broad and slender consonants (27 to 33), certain combination of consonants (34 to 37), and eclipsed consonants (38 to 41).

Note This table originates with the Celtic Association, and has been recorded on phonographic cylinders, which will prove very useful to the pupil who wishes to acquire a correct pronunciation, and has not the aid of a teacher.

The words are so carefully chosen that whoever

can read them all correctly can read practically the Irish language.

Words are often differently pronounced in Ulster, Munster, and Connaught. Thus ceann is pronounced k-yen in Ulster: k-yown in Munster; and k-yann in Connaught. The Connaught pronunciation is generally regarded as the standard.

1 Lá, fál, slán; lag, fan, glas. *La, faul, slaun; log, fon, gloss.*

2 Ór, mór, bróg; do, mol, gort. *Ohr, mohr, brohg; du, mul, gurt.*

3 Cú, dún, glún; muc, rud, ursa. *Kooh, doohn, gloohn; mook, rood, oorssu.*

4 Mé, sé, cré; te, le. *Meh, sheh, creh; che, le.*

5 Sí, tír, mín; im, min, tinn. *Shee, cheer, meen; im, min, chin.*

6 Mála, dúnta, tobar, agus, fírinne. *Maulu, doohntu, tubur, ogus, feerinyu.*

7 Céim, éire; díol, síoda; céad, déanta. *Kehm, eiru, jeel, sheedu, kehd, jehntu.*

8 Aer; feur, sgeul; aol, braon. *Eir, feir, shgehl; ael, braen.*

9 Dia, iasg; cuan, suas; beo, ceol; fiú. *Jeeu, eeusg; cooun, soous; byoh, kyohl; feooh.*

10 Saoi, aois; biail, Briain; feoil, beoir; ciúin. *See, eesh; beeil, breein; fyohl, byohr, kyoohn.*

11 Tais, caillte; bean, geal; leis, creid. *Tash, kalchu; ban, gyal; lesh, crej.*

12 Coir, gloine; duit, uisge; fios, crios. *Kur, glunu; dich, ishgu; fiss, criss.*

13 Bainne, sonais; diarmuid, muintir; liom. *Banyu, sunish; jeermwij, mwinchir, lyum.*

14 Bhí, do bhean; dubh, garbh. *Vee, du van; doov, gorruv.*

15 Abhaile, ubhall. *Awalu, oul.*

16 Fiche, deich, mo cheann; acht, amach. *Ficu jec, mu can; ac'h; amoc'h.*

17 Dhia, dhíbirt; dhéan, dheatach. *Yeeu, yee-birch; yein, yatac'h.*

18 Dhoras, a dhuine, a dhaoine, mo dhruim. *G'horus, a g'hinu, a g'heenu, mu g'hrim.*

19 Ghiall, ghealach, do ghé. *Yeel, yalac'h, du yei.*

20 A ghort, a ghuth; a gháire. *A g'hurt, a g'huh; a g'hauru.*

21 Crudh, ruadh, eulodh, réidh; breagh, sighle. *Cruh, roou, aeloh, rei; brah, sheelu.*

22 Adharc, gadhar, aghaidh; oidhche, cruaidh. *Aiark, gaiur, aice; eecu, crooee.*

23 Fhear, an-fhada; a pháiside, mo phian. *Ahr, an-adu; a phaushju, mu pheeun.*

24 A mhic, go deimhin; cuimhne, lámh, Gaillimh. *A vik, gu jevin; Kivnyu, lauv, galyiv.*

25 Mo mhac, a mhuc, romhat, cumhachtach, *Mu wok, a wook; roht, koohc'htac'h.*

26 Mo shál, a sheómra; mo thír, do thobar, mo theine; imthigh. *Mu haul, a hyohmru, mu heer, du hubur, mu henu, imhee.*

27 Bó, bí; cáil, cill; doras, deas; goile, gile. *Boh, bee; kauil, kil; dorus, jass, gulu, gilu.*

28 Lag, laoi, liath, balla, giolla, file, fillidh. *Llog, ll(w)ee, leeug, bollu, gillu, filu, filyee.*

29 Nós, naoi, neach, ní, neoinín. *Nohss, n(w)ee, nyac'h, nyee, nyohnyeen.*

30 Sonas, suim; sonais, seacht, sionnach. *Sunus, s(w)im; sunish, shac'ht, shunac'h.*

31 Tais, toil, túirne; tirim, teine. *Tash, tel(tul), toohrnyu; chirim, chenu.*

32 Ráth, réir, ris, roth, rún. *Rau, reir, rish, ro, roohn.*

33 Paidir, Peadar; baile, faire, fuil. *P(w)ajir, padur; b(w)alu, f(w)aru, fwil.*

34 Alba, dealg, colm, balbh; mná, mnaoi. *Allubu, jallug, kullum, bolluv; munau', munee'.*

35 Donnchadh, ainm, banbh; borb, fearg, airgead, orm, dorn, garbh, dorcha. *Dunuc'hooh, anyum, bonuv; burub, farug, arugud, urum, durun, goruv, duruc'hu.*

36 Cnoc, cneas, gnó, gníomh. *Kunuk', kunyan', gunoh', guneeuv.*

37 Fódla, codla, ceudna, maidne, áilne, ande, gránda, teanga. *Fohllu, kullu, keinu, m(w)anyu, auilyu, anyeh.*

38 A mbás, ár mbealach; a bróca, ár bpian. *A mauss, ahr malac'h; a bohku, ahr beeun.*

39 A ndoras, a ndíbirt; a dtúirne, ár dtir. *A nuruss, a nyeebirch; a doohrnyu, ahr jeer.*

40 A igort, a ngiolla; a gcás, a gcios. *Angurt', angillu; a gauss, a geess.*

41 A bhfáilte, a bhfios; an tsáile, an tsíl. *A waulchu, a viss; an taulyu, an cheel.*

PART II

ETYMOLOGY

The Article

The Irish language has but one article, an, which has the same meaning as the English definite article *the*, as an fear, *the man;* an bheah, *the woman.*

There is no indefinite article, so that cápall means either "horse" or "a horse"; bó means "cow" or "a cow."

The article changes its form according to number, gender, and case. In all cases of the singular number the article has the form of an, except the genitive feminine, when it becomes na.

In all the cases of the plural in both genders it is always na. The article produces certain changes in the initial letters of nouns, for which see the Grammar.

Declension of the Article

Singular

	mas.	*fem.*
Nominative and Accusative,	an,	an, *the.*
Gentive	an,	na, *of the.*
Dative	an,	an, *the.*

Plural

	mas. and fem.
Nominative and Accusative	na, *the.*
Genitive	na, *of the.*
Dative	na, *the.*

Examples

an bás, *death in general.*
talamh na Héireann, *the land of Ireland.*
an fear céadna, *the same man; the very man.*
mar an gcéadna, *likewise; in like manner.*
an phroinn, *the dinner.*

Pronouns

There are six kinds of pronouns in Irish: Personal, Possessive, Relative, Demonstrative, Interrogative, and Indefinite.

1 Personal Pronouns

There are four personal pronouns : mé, *I;* tu, *thou* or *you;* sé, *he, it;* and si, *she, it.*

They are declined as follows:

Mé, *I, me.*

Singular

Nom. mé, *I.*
Dat. dom, dam, *to me.*
Acc. mé, *me.*

Plural

Nom. sinn, *we.*
Dat. duinn, *to us.*
Acc. inn or sinn, *us.*

Tú, *thou, you.*

Singular

Nom. tú, *thou, you.*
Dat. duit, *to the, to you.*
Acc. thú, *thee, you.*

Plural

Nom. sibh, *you, ye.*
Dat. dibh, daoibh, *to you.*
Acc. sibh, *you, ye.*

Tú (*emphatic*)

Singular

Nom. tusa, *thou, you.*
Dat. duitse, *to thee.*
Acc. thusa, *thee, you.*

Plural

Nom. sibhse, *you, ye, yourselves.*
Dat. síbhse, *to you.*
Acc. sibhse, *you.*

Tú (*reflexive*)

Singular

Nom. tú-fhéin, *thou, thyself.*
Dat. duit-fhéin, *to thyself.*
Acc. thú-fhéin, *thyself.*

Plural

Nom. sibh-fhéin, *you, yourselves.*
Dat. síbh-fhéin, *to yourselves.*
Acc. sibh-fhéin, *yourselves.*

Sé, *he, it.*

Singular

Nom. sé, *he, it.*
Dat. dó, *to him.*
Acc. é, *him.*

Plural

Nom. siad, *they.*
Dat. dóibh, daobhtha, *to them.*
Acc. íad, *them.*

Sé (*reflexive*)

Singular

Nom. sé-fhein, *he himself.*
Dat. dó-fhéin, *to himself.*
Acc. é-fhéin, *himself.*

Plural

Nom. siad-fhéin, *they themselves.*
Dat. daobhtha-fhein, *to themselves.*
Acc. iad-fhéin, *themselves.*

Sí, *she.*

Singular

Nom. sí, *she, it.*
Dat. duithe, oí, *to her.*
Acc. í, *her, it.*

Plural

Nom. siad, *they.*
Dat. daobh, *to them.*
Acc. iad, *them.*

Sí, (*emphatic*)

Singular

Nom. sise, *she, it.*
Dat. duithese, *to her.*
Acc. ise, *her, it.*

Plural

Nom. síadsan, *they.*
Dat. daobhthasan, *to them.*
Acc. íadsan, *them.*

Sí, (*reflexive*)

Singular

Nom. si-fhéin, *she, herself.*
Dat. duithe-fhéin, *to herself.*
Acc. í-fhéin, *herself.*

Plural

Nom. siad-fhéin, *they themselves.*
Dat. daobhtha-fhéin, *to themselves.*
Acc. íad-fhéin, *themselves.*

The word fhéin, *self*, is postfixed to these personal pronouns for the sake of emphasis.

Examples

An mé a bhí, ann? *Was it I that was in it?*
Tháinig sé dom bhualadh, *He came to strike me.*
Ní sinn, *We are not.*
Ar ól tú? *Did you drink?*
Go dé mar tá sibh? *How are you?*
Go soirbhighioh Dia dhuit, *May God prosper (all good care for) you.*
An tusa, Brian O'Dómhnaill, *And you, Brian O'Donnell.*
Más maith na leagha sibh, ar éisíon. *If ye are the good physicians, says he.*
An tú-fhéin atá ann? *Is it yourself that is in it?*
Léim sé thar an mballa, *He leaped over the wall.*

Deun sin dó, *Do that for him.*
Bhí siad, *They were.*
Is maith an fear é, *He is a good man.*
Is mór na daoine iad, *They are great men.*
Cha d-tiocfadh sí, *She would not come.*
Ith é sin duit féin, *Eat that for yourself, eat on.*
Ar dteach féin, *Our own house.*

NOTE Fein when placed after pronouns is usually aspirated, as if it formed a compound word with the pronoun, as mé-fhéin, instead of mé féin.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

The possessive pronouns are mo, *my;* do, *thy;* a, *his*, or *hers;* ár, *ours;* bhar, *yours;* a, *theirs.*

These pronouns can never stand alone, like the English *mine, thine*, etc., but must be used with the aid of a noun, and when emphatic, the particle sa comes after the noun. For instance, we cannot say, "this is mine;" is é so mo-sa, but the noun must be expressed, as is é so mo leabhar-sa, "this is my book."

The word féin, *self*, is postfixed to the possessive as well as to the personal pronouns, for emphasis: as mé féin, *I myself;* it also means *own* when used with a possessive pronoun, as mo chapall mór fhéin, *my own big horse.*

Examples

mo lámh-sa féin, *mine own hand.*
do chóiste agus do chapaill, *thy coach and thy horses.*

ar g-cóisde agus ar g-capaill, *our coach and our horses.*
bhar m-ba, *your cows.*
a n-athair, *their father.*

Relative Pronouns

There are three relative pronouns in Irish: a, *who, which, that;* noch, *who, which, that;* nach, *which, not.*

Dá sometimes signifies *who, which, however;* sometimes *of which, of what,* as dá aoirde é, *however great his (or its) height.*

The relative a has sometimes the sense of *all which,* or *all that;* as, a bhfuil ó Chorcaigh go Gaillimh, *all that is from Cork to Galway.*

The relative pronouns are not declined.

Examples

An fear a bhuailim, *The man whom I strike.*
An liaigh noch a deir go bh-fuil tú slán, *The physician who says that you are well.*
An fear nach n-itheann arán, *The man who does not eat bread.*
Na daoine a bhuailfidh sé, *The people whom he will strike.*

Demonstrative Pronouns

The demonstrative pronouns are so, or seo, *this;* sin, *that;* and súd, *that, you, yonder.*

They are indeclinable, and the same in both numbers.

When the English words *this* and *that* are equivalent to *this one* and *that one*, é seo, or es, é sin and é súd are used, as is é seo an rí, *this is the king;* tóg é sin, *lift that.*

Examples

an fear so, *this man.*
na mná sin, *those women.*
tá sud caithte, *yonder thing is used.*
a chlann súd, *his children.*

Interrogative Pronouns

The interrogative pronouns are: cia or cé, *who, which;* cad, creud, or caidé, *what;* cé or ceurd, *what;* cia leis, *whose;* cia aca (cioca), *which of them.*

All these come first in the sentence. In Irish we do not say, "With whom (is) the book?" but "Who with him (is) the book?"

Examples

Cé thu-fhein? *Who are you?*
Cia leis thú? *Who owns you? Whose son are you?*
Cad atá agat? *What have you?*
Caidé an rud é sin? *What is that?*

Cia leis é so? *Whose is this?*
Cioca is fearr?
Cia aca is fearr? } *Which of them is the better?*

Indefinite Pronouns

The following are the principal indefinite pronouns:

aon, *one, single.*
éigin, *some, certain.*
eile, oile, *other.*
cách, *all, every one.*
gach, *each, every.*
gach uile, *every.*
gach aon, *every.*
ceachtar, *either.*
uile, uilig, *all.*
a chéile, *each other.*
an té, an tí, *the person who.*
cia b'é, cibé, gibé, *whoever.*
air bith, ar bith, *any.*
aoinneach (aoin'ne), *anybody.*

Gach uile and gach aon are usually pronounced a chuile and achan.

Ceachtar with a negative verb is equivalent to *neither*, as, Ní fhuil ceachtar aca agam, *I have neither of them.*

The indefinite pronouns are not declined, with the exception of cách, which becomes cáich in the genitive singular, as a bh-fiadh-naise cáich, *in the presence of all.*

Examples

Ní-l agam acht aon scilling, *I have but a single shilling.*
ar chuma éigin, *in some way.*

an lá eile, *the other day.*
nach truagh le cách a haicíd, *that no one pities her misfortune.*
gach re lá, *every other day.*
gach uile nídh, *everything.*
uile dhóibh, *to them all.*
ó'n tseachtmhain go chéile, *from one week to another.*
cibé fear a thiocfas, *whatever man comes.*
cia ar bith? *who at all?*
An dtáinig aoinneach annso? *Did anyone come here?*

Adjectives

Adjectives, like pronouns and participles, agree, with a few exceptions, with the noun in gender, number, and case, as fear mór agus bean bheag, *a big man and a small woman.* Adjectives are declined in much the same manner as nouns. There are, as well as in all languages, three degrees of comparison, the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

The comparative of superiority and inferiority is formed by putting níos before the genitive singular feminine of the positive, as cat níos báine, *a white cat;* that is, cat nidh a is báine is equivalent to *a cat a thing which is whiter.*

With the verb is, the comparative sign níos is not used, except when the comparative qualifies a noun, as, is cailín níos duibhe Nóra, *Nora is a darker girl.*

Examples

Is gile sneachta ná bainne, *Snow is whiter than milk.*
Is duibhe Una ná Máire, *Una is darker than Mary.*
Is gile an ghrian ná an ghealach, *The sun is brighter than the moon.*

The signification of the adjective is heightened by various particles prefixed, as:

an, *very*
fíor (or fír), *very* or *truly* (*as truly good*).
glé, *pure* (*as pure white*).
ró, *too, excessively*
sár, *exceedingly.*
úr, *very* (*in a depreciating sense*).
maith, *good.*
an-mhaith, *very good.*
fíor-mhaith, *truly good.*
ró-fhuar, *too cold.*
sár the, *excessively hot* (*warm*).
uír-ísiol, *very low.*
úr-ghránda, *very ugly.*

All the above particles cause aspiration.

The preposition, de, *of it*, is often annexed to the comparative form of the adjective, as, ní misde (measa + de) thú sin, *you are not the worst of that.*

Examples

gilide, *the whiter of.*
siaide, *the longer of.*
ferrde, *the better of.*

Adjectives ending in a slender consonant form the plural by adding e, as:

bean mhaith, *a good woman;* mná maithe, *good women.*

áit fholláin, *a healthy place;* áiteacha follaine, *healthy places.*

Irregular Comparatives

	Comparatives
beag, *little.*	lugha, *less.*
mór, *large.*	mó, *larger, more.*
fada, *long.*	faide, *longer.*
fada, *long.*	sia, *longer.*
geárr, *short.*	giorra, *shorter.*
maith, *good.*	seárr, *better.*
olc, *bad.*	measa, *worse.*
iomdha, *many.*	mó, lia, *more.*
furusa, *easy.*	fusa, *easier.*
te, *hot.*	teo, *hotter.*
treun, *strong*	treise, tréine, *stronger.*
gránna, *hateful, ugly.*	gráinne, *uglier.*
gar, *near.*	goire, *nearer.*
árd, *high.*	áirde, aoirde, *higher.*

The Possessive Adjectives

The possessive adjectives stand alone, and cannot be used without the aid of a noun, and, when emphatic, the particle, sa, comes after the noun.

The possessive adjectives are as follows:

Singular	*Plural*
mo, *my.*	ár, *our.*
do, *thy.*	bhur (*or* bhar) *your.*
a, *his or her.*	a, *their.*

A, *his*, a, *her*, and a *their*, are easily distinguished by their initial changes in the following words, as:

a, *his*, aspirates;	a bhó, *his cow.*	b, c, d, f, g, p, t.
a, *her*, does not;	a bó, *her cow.*	
a, *their*, eclipses;	a m-bó, *their cow.*	
a, *his*, no change;	a anam, *his soul*	vowels.
a, *her*, takes h;	a h-anam, *her soul.*	
a, *their*, takes n;	a n-anam, *their soul.*	
a, *his*, aspirates;	a sháith, *his fill.*	s and m.
a, *her*, no change;	a sáith, *her fill.*	
a, *their*, no change;	a sáith, *their fill.*	
a, *his*, no change;	a náire.	l, n, r.
a, *her*, no change;	a náire.	
a, *their*, no change;	a náire.	

The *o* of mo and do is elided whenever they are followed by a word beginning with the vowel or *fh*, as:

d'athair, *thy father.*
m'athair agus m'fhear, *my father and my husband.*

When a simple preposition ending in a vowel comes before the possessive adjective; a, *his, her, their*, or ar, *our*, n must be inserted between them, as: le n-a n grádh, or, le na n-grádh, *with their love.*

Nouns with Adjectives

An adjective in Irish generally follows the noun.

árd tighearna, *a sovereign lord.*
árd réim, *supreme power, chief power.*
arán geal, *white bread.*
bád caol, *a narrow boat.*
bás obann, *sudden death.*
bean tinn, *a sick women.*
bean uasal, *a lady.*
cailín deas, *a pretty girl.*
cara díl, *a dear friend.*
capall láidir, *a strong horse.*
cuan socair, *a safe harbor.*
daor óglách, *a bond slave.*
doras daingean, *a firm door.*
duinne uasal, *a gentleman.*
ean gorm, *a blue bird.*
fior uisge, *spring water.*
feor úr, *fresh grass.*
focal borb, *a violent word.*
gaireh shíon, *rough weather.*
gaol óg, *a young relation.*
iasg folláin, *wholesome fish.*
lá fada, *a long day.*

léim árd, *a high leap.*
long láidir, *a strong ship.*
maidin áluinn, *a beautiful morning.*
mil úr, *fresh honey.*
muinntir íosal, *low people.*
nuadh dhuine, *a fresh person; an upstart.*
nós olc, *a bad habit.*
neul soilléir, *a bright cloud.*
páistín fionn, *a fair child.*
rós dearg, *a red rose.*
rud beag, *a little thing.*
sean athair, *a grandfather.*
sean mháthair, *a grandmother.*
sean aois, *old age.*
seod daor, *a costly jewel.*
sgeul suairc, *a pleasant story.*
sráid árd, *a high street.*
treun fhear, *a brave man.*
trom luighe, *a nightmare.*
teud teann, *a tight string.*
tinneas garg, *a severe sickness.*
tír áluinn, *a beautiful country.*
tobar glan, *a clean well.*
urlár lom, *a bare floor.*

Formation of Adjectives

Adjectives may be formed from many nouns by the addition of ach or each, which signifies *full of, abounding in.*

Examples

fearg, *anger;* feargach, *angry.*
buaidh, *victory;* buadhach, *victorious.*
clú, *fame;* clúiteach, *famous.*
Sacsain, *England;* Sacsanach, *English.*
brón, *sorrow;* brónach, *sorrowful.*
neul, *a cloud;* neulach, *cloudy.*
cúmhacht, *power;* cúmhachtach, *powerful.*
aire, *care;* aireach, *attentive.*
toil, *a will;* toilteach, *willing.*

Some adjectives are formed by adding mhar to nouns.

Examples

ádh, *luck;* adhmhar, *lucky.*
ceol, *music;* ceolmhar, *musical.*
feoil, *flesh;* feolmhar, *fleshy, carnal.*
glóir, *glory;* glórmhar, *glorious.*
líon, *number;* líonmhar, *numerous.*

Some adjectives are formed from nouns by the addition of amhail to nouns. If the consonant preceding is *slender*, eamhail is added.

Examples

fear, *a man;* fearamhail, *manly.*
bean, *a woman;* beanamhail, *womanly.*
greann, *fun;* greannamhail, *funny, gay.*
gráin, *hatred;* gráineamhail, *hateful.*
flaith, *prince;* flaitheamhail, *princely.*

Numeral Adjectives

Cardinals

1, aon
2, dó, dá
3, trí
4, ceathair, ceithre
5, cúig
6, sé
7, seacht
8, ocht
9, naoi
10, deich
11, aon deag
12, dó (*or* dá) dheag
13, trí deag
14, ceathair deag, *or* ceithre deag
15, cúig deag
16, sé deag
17, seacht deag
18, ocht deag
19, naoi deag
20, fiche
21, aon is (*or* as) fiche; aon ar fhichid
22, dó or dá is fiche; dó *or* dá ar fhichid
23, trí is fiche; trí ar fhichid
30, deich is fiche (tríocha)
31, aon deag is fiche
32, dó (*or* dá) dheag is fiche
37, seacht deag is fiche

40, dá fhichid (ceathracha)
41, aon is dá fhichid
44, ceathair or ceithre is dá fhichid
50, deich is da fhichid; leithcheud
51, aon deag is dá fhichid
60, trí fichid (seasga)
61, aon is trí fichid
70, deich is trí fichid (seachtmhogha)
71, aon deag is trí fichid
80, ceithre fichid (ochtmhogha)
81, aon is ceithre fichid
90, deich is ceithre fichid (nocha)
91, aon deag is ceithre fichid
100, céad (ceud)
101, aon is cead
200, dá chead
300, trí chead
400, ceithre chead
800, ocht gcead
1000, míle
2000, dá mhíle
3000, trí mile
4000, ceithre míle
1,000,000, milliún

Ordinals

1st, cead, aonmhadh
2nd, dara, dómhadh
3rd, tríomhadh treas
4th, ceathramhadh

5th, cúigeadh, cúigmadh
6th, seiseadh, sémhadh
7th, seachtmhadh
8th, ochtmhadh
9th, naomhadh
10th, deachmhadh, deicheadh
11th, aonmhadh deag
12th, dara deag
13th, treas deag, triomhadh deag
14th, ceathramhadh deag
15th, cúigeadh deag
16th, seiseadh deag
17th, seachtmhadh deag
18th, ochtmhadh deag
19th, naomhadh deag
20th, ficheadh
21st, aonmhadh ar fhichid
22nd, dara ar fhichid
23rd, tríomhadh ar fhichid *or* treas ar fhichid
30th, deachmhadh ar fhichid
31st, aonmhadh deag ar fhichid
32nd, dara deag ar fhichid
37th, seachtmhadh deag ar fhichid
40th, dá fhichideadh
41st, aonmhadh ar dhá fhichid
44th, ceathramhadh ar dhá fhichid
50th, deathmhadh ar dhá fhichid
51st, aonmhadh deag ar dhá fhichid
60th, trí fichideadh
61st, aonmhadh ar trí fichid

70th,	deachmhadh ar trí fichid
71st,	aonmhadh deag ar trí fichid
80th,	ceithre fichideadh
81st,	aonmhadh ar cheithre fichid
90th,	deachmhadh ar cheithre fichid
91st,	aonmhadh deag ar cheithre fichid
100th,	ceadadh
101st,	aonmhadh ar chead
200th,	dá cheadadh
300th,	trí cheadah
400th,	ceithre cheadadh
800th,	ocht gceadadh
1000th,	míleadh
2000th,	dá mhíleadh
3000th,	trí míleadh
4000th,	ceithre míleadh
1,000,000th,	milliúnadh

Whenever any numeral less than twenty is used by itself (*i.e.* not followed immediately by a noun), the particle *a* must be used before it. This *a* prefixes *h-* to vowels: a h-aon, *one;* a dó, *two;* a h-ocht *eight;* Tá se a ceathair a chlog, *It is four o'clock.*

A dó and a ceathair can be used only in the absence of nouns, and never when counting in the abstract.

Aon, *one*, when used with a noun almost always takes the word amháin after the noun; as, aon fhear amháin, *one man.*

Aon, *one*, dá, *two*, are placed before their nouns.

and aspirate their initials, if in the aspirable class, as, aon chluas, *one ear;* dhá chluais, *two ears.*

Examples

an clog, *the bell, the clock; genitive,* an chluig.
an uair, *the time or occasion, the hour; genitive,* na huaire.
Go dé'n clog a bh-fuil sé? *What o'clock is it?*
Go dé'n t-am a bh-fuil sé? *What time is it?*
an h-aon, *one, or one o'clock.*
an do, *two or two o'clock.*
an trí, *three or three o'clock.*
an ceathair, *four or four o'clock.*
an cuig, *five or five o'clock.*
an h-ocht, *eight or eight o'clock.*
an h-aon-deag, *eleven or eleven o'clock.*
an dó-deag, *twelve or twelve o'clock.*
an meadhon lae, *noon.*
an meadhon oidhche, *midnight.*
Tá sé an cúig o chlog, *It is five o'clock.*
leath-uair, *a half hour, half an hour; genitive,* leath-uaire.
ceathramha-uaire, *a quarter of an hour.*
ceathradh go d tí'n trí, *a quarter to three.*
nóimid, *or* nóimeud, *a minute; plural,* nóimid *or* nóiméid, *minutes.*
cúig nóimid, *five minutes.*
cúig nóimid deag, *fifteen minutes.*
tar éis *or* thar éis, *or* d'éis, *past,* as: —

leath-uair tar éis a dó, *half past two.*
roimh, *before*, as:
deich nóamidid roimh a deich, *ten minutes before (or to) ten.*
fiche noimid tar éis a ceathair, *at twenty minutes past four.*
dá chapall bhána, *two white horses.*
sé fichid capall ban, *one hundred twenty white horses.*
trí ba fichead, *twenty three cows.*
ceithre ba fichead, *twenty four cows.*
cúig ba fichead, *twenty-five cows.*
Cá mhéid atá agat? *How much have you?*
Cá mhéid? *How many?*
aon bhó agus dhá chaora, *one cow and two sheep.*
sé ba agus ocht g-capaill, *six cows and eight horses.*
Go dé an aois atá agad. *How old are you, or, What is your age?*
Tá mé cion fiche bliadhain. *I am upwards of twenty years.*

VERBS

Verbs in Irish are of four kinds: active, passive, neuter, and impersonal. They have number, person, mood, and tense. They have the singular and plural numbers, and the usual three persons. The verb agrees with its nominative in number and person. The conjugation is arranged, not according to the initial changes, but according to terminations.

The verbs are conjugated affirmatively and interrogatively.

THE VERB, *to be.*

In order to form sentences it is necessary to know the verb *to be.* There is no true verb *to have* in Irish; the verb *to be*, in one of its forms, is used as a principal verb or as an auxiliary. Its place is supplied by the verb tá, followed by the preposition ag. Thus, instead of saying, *I have it*, the Irish form would be, Tá se agum, the equivalent of which is the French C'est a moi, *It is well with me, or to me;* Tá leabhar agam, *I have the book*, literally is, *A book is at me.*

The present tense of the verb *to be* in English is:

Singular	*Plural*
1. I am.	1. We are.
2. Thou art.	2. You are.
3. He is.	3. They are.

The present tense, indicative mood of táim, *I am*, is:

Singular	*Plural*
1. táim, *I am.*	1. támaoid, *we are.*
2. táir, *thou art.*	2. táthaoi, *you are.*
3. tá sé, *he is.*	3. táid, *they are.*

The particle *a* is often prefixed to the present tense of this verb, for the sake of euphony, or emphasis, as atáim.

The above is called the *sympathetic form*, because

the nominative case *when a pronoun* is joined to the verb and forms with it one word, as táim, for tá mé; táir, for tá tú, etc.

The Forms of Tá and Bh-fuil

Present Tense — Primary Form.

Singular	*Plural*
1. tá mé, *I am.*	1. tá sinn, *we are.*
2. tá tú, *thou art.*	2. tá sibh, *you are.*
3. tá { sé, *he is.* / sí, *she is.*	3. tá siad, *they are.*

Present Tense — Secondary Form.

Singular	*Plural*
1. bh-fuil mé? *am I?*	1. bh-fuil sinn? *are we?*
2. bh-fuil tú? *art thou?*	2. bh-fuil sibh? *are you?*
3. bh-fuil { sé? *is he?* / sí? *is she?*	3. bh-fuil siad? *are they?*

Forms of the Past Tense of do bheith.

Singular	*Plural*
1. bhí mé, *I was.*	1. bhí sinn, *we were.*
2. bhí tú, *thou wast.*	2. bhí sibh, *ye were.*
3. bhí { sé, *he was.* / sí, *she was.*	3. bhí siad, *they were.*

Secondary Form

Singular	*Plural*
1. raibh mé? *was I?*	1. raibh sinn? *were we?*
2. raibh tú? *wast thou?*	2. raibh sibh? *were ye?*
3. riabh { sé? *was he?* / sí? *was she?*	3. raibh siad? *were they?*

Consuetudinal Past

Singular

1. bhidheadh mé, *I used to be.*
2. bhidheadh tú, *thou usedst to be.*
3. bhidheadh { sé, *he used to be.* / sí, *she used to be.*

Plural

1. bhidheadh sinn, *we used to be.*
2. bhidheadh sibh, *ye used to be.*
3. bhidheadh siad, *they used to be.*

Budh

Singular

1. budh mé, *it was I.*
2. budh tú, tú, *it was thou.*
3. budh { shé, é, *it was he.* / shí, í, *it was she.*

Plural

1. budh sinn, inn, *it was we.*
2. budh sibh, ibh, *it was ye.*
3. budh shiad, *it was they.*

The Conditional Mood of do bheith

Singular

1. Bheidhinn, bheidheadh mé, *I would be.*
2. bheidhtheá, bheidheadh tú, *thou wouldst be.*
3. bheidheadh sé, sí, *he or she would be.*

Plural

1. bheidhmís, bheidheadh sinn, *we would be.*
2. bheidhthí, bheidheadh sibh, *ye would be.*
3. bheidhis, bheidheadh siad, *they would be.*

The Imperative Mood of do bheith

Singular

2. bí, *be thou.*
3. bidheadh sé, sí, *let him or her be.*

Plural

1. bímís (biom), *let us be.*
2. bidhidh, *be ye.*
3. bídís, *be they, let them be.*

The Imperative Mood has no first person singular.

Infinitive Mood and Participle of do bheith

Singular

do *or* a bheith, *to be.*
gan a bheith, *not to be.*
chum a bheith, *for the purpose of being.*
le bheith, *in order to be* (*for to be*).
ag bheith (*at being*) *being.*

Plural

air bheith
air m-beith } *on being, having been.*
iar m-beith, *after being, having been.*
air tí bheith (*on the point of being*), *about to be.*

Beith is the verbal noun *being*, from which are formed the infinitive mood and participles by prefixing certain prepositions.

Additional Forms of do bheith

gur ab, *that it was.*
dar ab, *to whom was.*
gur mé, *that it is I.*
an mé, *whether* (*is it*) *I.*
ní mé, *it is not I.*

Examples

Tá sé na fhear, *He is a man.*
Táim go maith, *I am well.*
Tá sé 'n-a chodladh, *He is asleep.*

Tá sí ag gol, *She is crying.*
an ubh atá me ag ithe, *the egg which I am eating.*
Bhí me le faghail, *I was to be got.*
a bheith le faghail, *to be got.*
bheith ar fóghnamh, *to be well.*
Bh-fuil se shoir go fóil? *Is it over yet?*
Bh-fuil se agat? Tá, *Have you it? I have.*
Bh-fuil an ghreim arain agat? *Have you any bread?*
Ní fhuil an ghreim agam, *I have not any.*
Tá siad mór le cheile, *They are on friendly terms.*
da mbéidheadh si fuar, *if it should be cold.*
an bhidheas ag obair, *the man who does be working*
an bhean a bhidheadh ag obair, *who used to be working.*
Go mba slán bhéidheas tú, *May it be well that thou shalt be (well, may you be well).*
Biadh siad ag iomaithbhear orra féin, *They shall be rebuking themselves.*
Budh mhaith liom go raibh mé ann, *I wish I had been there.*
Tá sé le bheith ann, *He is to be there.*
Dudh chóir dhó bheith, *He ought to have been.*
An bhfuil mo pheann agat? *Have you my pen?*
Ní bhiadh an madra aige, *He would not have the dog.*
Do bhiódh deich gcapail againn, *We used to have ten horses.*
Ní raibh an capall ag an bhfear, *The men had not the horse.*
Raibh tuirse ort? *Were you tired?*
Bhidheann sé againn, *We usually have it.*

The Impersonal Verb *is*

This is the simplest verb in the language. It has no inflection for person, being always used in the third person singular.

Is is a verb of simple assertion, as:—

Is fear mé, etc., *I am a man, etc.*
Is cuma liom, *I am indifferent.*
Is maith an scealé, *It is good news.*
Is iongnadh liom, *I wonder.*

Is is used to express comparison and superlative of adjectives, as:

an fear is feárr, *the best man.*
Is feárr ór 'ná airgead, *Gold is better than silver.*

Present tense, is, *it is.*
Past tense, ba, *it was.*
Future tense, bhus, *it will be.*

Subjunctive Mood

gur ab, *that it is.*

Conditional Mood

da m-badh, *if it were.*
ge m-badh, *though it were.*

Present Tense

is me, *I am; or, it is I.*
is tú, *thou art, it is you.*
is é, *he is, it is he.*
is í, *she is, it is she.*
is sinn, *we are, it is we.*
is sibh, *you are, it is you.*
is iad, *they are, it is they.*

The verb *is* is used whenever in the English sentence the verb *to be* is followed by:

1. A proper name.
2. A common noun, with the definite article *the.*
3. Or common noun, with the possessives, *my, thy, his, her, our, your, their.*

Examples

Is fear óg é, *He is a young man.*
Is sé a tá ann, *It is he who is there.*
Is tú Cormac, *You are Cormac.*
Is tú an sí, *You are the king.*
Is tú mo mháthair, *You are my mother.*
Is cailín maith a bhí inntí, *She was a good girl.*
Is í Nora atá ann so, *It is Nora that is here.*
Is í sin mo dheirbhshiur, *She is my sister.*
Is aig an tobar acá me, *It is at the well that I am.*
Nach tú mo chara? *Are you not my friend?*
Is sinn do chuaidh, go Doire indé, *He went to Derry yesterday.*

Is é an fear é, *He is the man.*
Oisín ba threun neart a's luth, *Oisin of mighty strength and vigor.*
Measaim gur ab é sin an fear, *I think that that is the man.*
Ba dheas a rud é, *It would be a nice thing.*

Adverbs

There are not many simple adverbs in the Irish language, the greatest number of the adverbs being made up of two or more words.

An adverb may be formed from an adjective by prefixing the particle *go*, which in this application has the same effect as the English postfix *ly*. It requires an *h* when the adjective begins with a vowel.

Examples

olc, *bad;* go h-olc, *badly.*
dana, *bold;* go dána, *boldly.*
do labhair sé dána, *he spoke boldly.*
do labhair sé go h-olc, *he spoke badly.*
fíor, *true;* go fíor, *truly.*
geal, *bright;* go geal, *brightly.*
milis, *sweet;* go milis, *sweetly.*
maith, *good;* go maith, *well.*

All other adverbs are simple or compound. The compound adverbs are usually formed by a preposition and a noun, as, air g-cúl, *behind*, literally, *on back.*

The following are the adverbs most commonly in use:

anois, *now.*
ann sin, *then.*
ann so, ann seo, *here.*
ann sud, *yonder.*
nuair, *when.*
ca n-uair? ca nuair? ca h-uair? *when?*
ca n-áit? ca h-áit? *where?*
ca h-as? *whence?*
go d-tí, *till, until.*
cor uair, *occasionally.*
a d-toiseach, *in front.*
mar, *because, as.*
mar g-ceudna, *in like manner.*
mar sin de, *so that.*
air d- tús, cheud uair, a cheud uair, *first, at first.*
fadh o shoin, *long ago.*
air ais, *back, again.*
ca meud? ca mheud? *how many?*
leóga, *indeed, really.*
fosta, *also.*
air an adhbhar sin, *hence.*
amath, *out (motion).*
amuigh, *out, outside.*
asteach, *in (motion).*
astigh, *in (inside).*
arís, *again.*
a g-comhnuidhe, *always.*
a bh-fad, bh-fad, *long, far.*

go fóil, *still, yet.*
fa dheireadh, sa deireach, *at last.*
a roimhe, *before, already.*
a henifín, *already, so soon.*
roimhe ré, *already.*
a n-áirde, *up, on high.*
air deireadh, *last behind.*
na bhaile, a bhaile, *home (wards).*
air g-cul, *back, backwards*
gan mhuill, *by and by.*
go leór, *enough.*
go léir, *entirely.*
go h-iomlan, *entirely.*
go díreach, *indeed, just.*
go dearbhtha, *indeed, really, truly.*
go de 'n-mhéid? *how much?*
air fad, *entirely.*
maise, *musha, well.*
air n-dóighe, *of course.*
airiamh, *ever.*
a choidhche, go deó, go bráth, *forever, ever.*
trasna, *across, over.*

Adverbial Phrases

Adverbial phrases are formed of nouns or adverbs preceded by prepositions.

i bhfad, *afar off in space or time.*
i bhfad as so, *far from here.*
i bhfad roimhe, *long before.*

i gcéin, *far off.*
i gcomhnuidhe, *always.*
ar ais, *back; as, come back;* tar ar ais.
ar gcúl, *backwards.*
i dtosach,
ar dtús, } *first, at first, in the beginning.*
ar dtúis,
i gcéadóir, *immediately, instantly.*
ann so, *here.*
ann sin, *there.*
ar ball, *by-and-by, after awhile, presently.*
ar an mball, *on the spot, immediately.*
ar aon chor,
i n-aon chor,
ar aon chuma, } *at all, at any rate.*
ar bith,
ar chuma ar bith,
ar éigin, *with difficulty, hardly, perforce.*
i leith, *apart, aside, separately;* gabh i leith, *come hither.*
ar mhodh, *in a manner, so that.*
ar uairibh, *sometimes, at times.*
i n-áirde, *on high;* cosa 'n-áirde, *at full gallop.*
i n-einfheacht, *together.*
beagnach, *almost.*
cá h-as, cad as, *whence, from what.*
ca mheud, } *how many, how much.*
cia mheud,
do shíor, *always.*
eadhon, *that is, id est, i.e.*

fá dheoigh, } *at last.*
fá dheoidh, }
fá dhó, *twice;* fá thrí, *thrice, etc.*
fá sheach, *by turns, respectively.*
go bráth, *ever (future), to the judgment.*
choidhche, *for ever (future)*
riamh, *ever (past).*
go h-áirithe, *especially.*
go deimhin, *indeed.*
go h-iomlán, *entirely, altogether.*
go léir, *entirely.*
go leor, *enough.*
mar an gceudna, *likewise, in like manner.*
ó shoin i leith, } *from that time out.*
ó shoin amach, }
tuille (adh) eile, } *besides, moreover.*
tulle fós, }
fá dheire (adh), *at last.*
mar sin de, *therefore, thereupon.*
maratá, maratáid, *namely, viz., i.e.*
de ghnáth, *usually.*
de láthair, *presently, just now.*
dá ríribh, *really, in fact.*
láithreach bonn, } *just now, exactly now,*
lom láichreach, } *immediately.*
fá thuairim, *conjecturally.*
go mór-mhór, } *especially.*
go h-urmhór, }
ós ísiol, *secretely, lowly.*
ós árd, *aloud, above board, openly.*

de ló, *by day.*
d'oidhche, } *by night.*
ist' oidhche, }
ó chéile (ó n-a chéile), *asunder.*
(d)ár ndóigh, *sure, surely.*
ar maidin, *in the morning.*
sa tráthnóna, } *in the evening.*
um thráthnóna, }
ar maidin indiu, *this morning.*
ar maidin i mbárach, *on to-morrow morning.*
sa tráthnóna indiu, *this evening.*
athrughadh indé, *on the day before yesterday.*
athrughadh i mbárach, *after to-morrow.*
anoirthear, umánoirthear, *on the day after to-morrow.*
lá ar n-a bhárach, *on the following day.*
air maidín ané, *yesterday morning.*
trathnóna ané, *yesterday evening.*
lá thar na mhárach, *next day.*
air amharc lae, *at the break of day.*
aniú; ané, *to-day; yesterday.*
amarách, *to-morrow.*
anocht, aréir, *to-night, last night.*
san oidhche amárach, *to-morrow night.*
arthughadh né, *ere yesterday.*
arthughadh réir, *ere last night.*
a nórthaí, *after to-morrow.*
san oidhche nórthai, *the night after to-morrow night.*
an t-seachtmhain sugainn, *next week.*
an mhí sugainn, *next month.*
an bhliadhain sugainn, *next year.*

an t-seactmhain so thart, *last week.*
an mhí so thart, *last month.*
i mbliadhna, (*during*) *this year.*
anuraidh, (*during*) *last year.*
athrughadh anuraidh, (*during*) *the year before last.*

The phrases referring to morning, evening, etc., are strictly adverbial, and cannot be used as nouns.

Adverbs

dia Domhnaigh, *on Sunday.*
dia Luain, *on Monday.*
dia Máirt, *on Tuesday.*
dia Ceudaoin', *on Wednesday.*
dia Dhardaoin', *on Thursday.*
dia h-Aoine, *on Friday.*
dia Sathairn, *on Saturday.*

Nouns

Domhnach, *masculine, Sunday.*
Luan, *masculine, Monday.*
Máirt, *feminine, Tuesday.*
Ceudaoin, *feminine, Wednesday.*
Dardaoin, *feminine, Thursday.*
Aoine, *feminine, Friday.*
Satharn, *masculine, Saturday.*

Prepositions

Prepositions form one-sixth of Irish conversation. Of the three thousand words of the Irish Bible,

508 are prepositions, while the English Bible has only 323.

In Irish the verb and prepositions blend in a peculiar manner, and impart to each other and to their combination a fresh force and significance.

The number of simple prepositions is small; but there are many compound terms made up of these and nouns which are used in a prepositional sense.

The following is a list of the simple prepositions:

a, ann, anns, *in.*
ag, aig, *at.*
ansoir, *to.*
as, *out of, from.*
de, *from, off, of.*
do, *to.*
fríd, *through.*
fud, *through, about.*
fa, *about.*
faoi, *under.*
ar, air, *on.*
gan, *without.*
go, *to.*
iar, *after.*
idir, *between.*
le, leis, *with.*
mar, *as like.*
o, *from.*
roimhe, *before.*
thar, *over, across.*
thart, *round.*
tre, *through.*

The prepositions i, inn (or ann), go, le, and tré take *s* when they come before the article, as:

leis an mnaoi, *with the woman.*
ins an leabhar, *in the book.*
ins na páirceannaibh, *in the fields.*

Compound Prepositions

Compound prepositions are made up of a simple preposition and a noun, like the English preposi-

tional phrases, *on account of*, *in regard to*, *with respect to*, as, a bh-fiadhnaise, *in the presence of;* from a, *in*, and fiadhnaise, *presence.*

The following are the most important compound prepositions:

a bh-fiadhnuise, *before*, *under the eye* (*of*).
a lathair, *before*, *in the presence* (*of*).
os coinne, *before*, *opposite*, *under the eyes* (*of*).
a bh-fochair, *with*, *in the company* (*of*).
a n-diaidh, *after*, *in the wake* (*of*).
a n-aghaidh, *against;* a g-cúl, *behind.*
air son, *for the sake* (*of*)*;* ameast, *amidst.*
mar gheall air, *for the sake of* (governs dative).
a chois; chois, *beside*; *at the foot* (*of*).
a n-aice, naice, *next to*, *close to*, *on the side* (*of*).
fa d-taoibh de, *about*, *concerning* (governs dative).
fa choinne, fa dhéin, *for.*
go d-tí, *to*, *as far as*, *till* (governs dative).
os cionn, *over*, *above.*
do reir, *according to.*
an-éadan, a n-éadon, *against.*
a g-cuideachta, *in the company* (*of*).
a g-cuideachta le, *along with* (governs dative).
a n-dáil, *in the meeting* (*of*).
ar aghaidh, *forward.*
ar amus, *towards.*
tar cean, *besides*, *for the sake of.*

CONJUNCTIONS

The following are the principal conjunctions in use at present:

acht, *but, except.*
agus (a's, is, 's), *and, as.*
an, *whether* (interrogative).
cidh, gidh, cé, *although.*
gidheadh, *however*(= gidh eadh, *though it is so.*)
dá, *if.*
de bhrigh go, *because.*
fós, *yet, still.*
go, *that.*
nach, *that . . . not.*
'ná (ioná), *than.*
ionnus go, *so that, in order that.*
ionnus nach, *so that . . . not.*
má, *if.*
mar, *as.*
muna, *unless, if . . . not.*
go, }
nó go, } *until (before a verb).*
acht go, }
maiseadh, *well, if so.*
nó, *or.*
ná, *nor.*
ó, *since, because.*
ó nach, *since . . . not.*
ó thárla go, *whereas.*

óir, *for, because.*
sul, sul má, *before.*
uime sin, *therefore, wherefore* (these have also an adverbial force).
tar cheann, *moreover, besides, furthermore.*
ar an ádhbhar sin, *wherefore, therefore.*
mar sin féin, *nevertheless, notwithstanding, even so.*
bíodh go, *although, whether* . . . or, as: bíodh sé óg nó aosta, *whether he be young or old;* also with go, *for, although;* also for *admitting, granted,* as bíodh go ndeaghaidh, *admitting that he went.*

Interjections and Interjectional Phrases

éist, *hush, list, silence.*
fáríor! *alas!*
mo léan géar! *alas!*
mo bhrón! *my grief!*
mo chreach! *woe is me!*
feach! *behold! lo!*
uchón, ochón, *alas.*
mo náire thú! *my shame art thou! = shame on you!*
mo náir é! *shame! O shame!*
fáilte nómhat! *welcome!*
dia do bheatha! } *welcome! hail!*
'se do bheatha! }
slán leat (libh)! }
slán beo agat (agaibh)! } *good-bye.*
beannacht leat (libh)! }

Dia linn! *God be with us!*
maiseadh! (má'seadh)! *musha! if so, then, therefore.*
foighid (foighne)! *patience!*
faire! *take care! fie!*
go dtéidh tú slán! *safe home!*
go soirbhighidh Dia dhuit! *God prosper you!*
bí'do thost! } *silence!*
eist do bheul! }
mo ghoirm thú! *bravo!*
súd ort! } *good health!*
sláinte! }
maith an fear! *good man!*
maith an buachaill! *good fellow!*
buidheachas leat! } *thanks! thank you!*
go raibh maith agat! }
go n-éirighidh ádh leat! *good luck to you!*
nár léigidh Dia sin! *God forbid!*
go mbeannuighidh Dia dhuit! *God save you! Good-morning!*
go mairir! } *long life to you!*
go mairidh tú! }
go bhfóiridh Dia orainn! *God help us!*
oidhche mhaith dhuit! *may you have a good night!*
go otugaidh Dia oidhche mhaith dhuith! *may God give you a good night!*
go mbuadhaidh Dia leat! *God grant you success!*
slán codalta na h-oidhche! *sound night's sleep to you!*
go gcodlair go sámh! *may you sleep peacefully!*
bail ó Dhia ort! *God bless you!*

cuideachan Dé leat! *may God accompany you!*
fad saoghail agat! *long life to you!*
buaidh leat! } *success to you!*
rath go raibh ort! }

Prefixes

an, *not*, as, eolach, *skilled;* aineolach, *unskilled.*
comh, *together*, as, ceangal, *a tie;* comhcheangal, *union.*
déagh, *good*, as, déaghchroidheach, *kind-hearted.*
oroch, *bad*, as, orochmheas, *contempt.*
dó, *difficult*, as, dódhéanta, *difficult to be done.*
in, *fit*, as, indeánta, *fit to be done.*
só, *easy*, as, sódheánta, *easy to be done.*
mí, *ill*, as, mí-adh, *ill-luck.*
neamh, *not*, as, neamhchomhthrom, *uneven.*

Affixes

ach, *full of*, as, briatrach, *full of words, talkative.*
acht, *ness*, as, milseacht, *sweetness.*
as, *ness*, as, maitheas, *goodness.*
amhail, *like*, as, fearamhail, *manly.*
an, *small*, as, ardan, *a hillock.*
ín, *small*, as, coisín, *a little foot.*
óg, *small*, as, feisteog, *a little serpent, i.e. a worm.*
ach, *abounding in*, as, coillteach, *abounding in woods.*
lach, *abounding in*, as, muclach, *a piggery.*
mhar, *full of*, as, ceólmhar *full of music.*

Conversational Phrases

Ciannos a bh-fuil tú?
Ciannos taír?
Ciannos tá tú?
Cad é mar tá tú?
How are you?

Táim go maith. *I am well.*

Ciannos a bh-fuil túféin? *How is yourself?*

Tá mé go maith, buidheachas leat. *I am well, thank you.*

Go m-beannuighidh Dia dhuit! *May God bless you!*

Go soirbhighidh Dia dhuit! *May God prosper you!*

Go d-tí tú slán!
Go soirbhigh Dia thú!
Go soirbhigh Duit!
Go soirbhigh 'n Righ thú!
May God guide you!

Slán leat air feadh tamaill. *Farewell for a while.*

Rath, go raibh ort. *Prosperity, may (it) be on thee.*

Bail ó Dhia ort. *Prosperity from God on thee.*

Tá grádh agam ort-sa. *I have love for thee.*

Tá cion mór aige-sean ort. *He has great regard for thee.*

Slán agat (*singular*).
Slán agaibh (*plural*).
Slán leat (*singular*).
Slán libh (*plural*).
Good-bye.

Míle maith. *A thousand good returns. Thanks.*

Is breágh an lá é so. *This is a fine day.*

An mian leat siubhal? *Do you wish to walk?*

Tá se ag cur. *It rains.*
Tá se cur fearthaine. *It is raining.*
Tá se ag cur sneachta. *It is snowing.*
Tá se ag cur bratog. *It is sleeting.*
Is breágh an aimsir acá. *It's fine weather we're having.*
Nach breagh an lá é so? *Is not this a fine day?*
Is breagh, maiseadh (*or* seadh, maiseadh). *It is, indeed.*
Tá sé ag eirghe fuar. *It is getting cold.*
Fliuchuigheadh go mór mé. *I got very wet.*
Tá sé ag dul i n-olcas. *It is getting worse.*
Tá sé ag dul i bhfeabhas. *He is getting better.*
Ag dul i n-aois. *Getting old.*
Fuaramar anonn tharais. *We got across.*
Eirigh do shuidhe. *Get up.*
Imthigh leat as sed. *Get out of this.*
Ta náire orm leat. *I am ashamed of you.*
Ta fuadh agam ort. *I hate you.*
Ní fhuil áird agam ort. *I don't like you.*
Droch mhunadh ort. *Bad manners to you.*
Droch chreach ort. *Bad luck to you.*
Go de tá ort? *What is the matter with you?*
Ní bhéidhinn gaibhte leat. *I would not be bothered with you.*
Is fiú do shaothair é. *It is worth your trouble.*
Tá an ceart agat. *You are right.*
Bí do thost. *Hold your tongue.*
Tá se na thost. *He is holding his tongue.*
Ca tuige sin? *How is that?*

Cuir sgeula chuige. *Send him word.*
Leóga maise is fíor sin. *Indeed that is true.*
Leóga ta an ceart agat. *Indeed you are telling the truth.*
Na bac leis. *Never mind; just wait.*
Tá cuid de maith. *Some of it is good.*
Tá cuid de sin olc. *Some of it is bad.*
Cad tá ar? *What ails? What is the matter with?*
Tá tinneas orm. (*Sickness is on me.*) *I am sick.*
Ar bhuille an bháis. *On the point of death.*
Tá an slaghdan orm. *I have a cold.*
Tá an déideadh orm. *I have a toothache.*
Tá an fiabhras orm. *I have a fever.*
Tá an-chodladh orm. *I am very sleepy.*
Tá sé ag dul i bhfeabhas. *He is getting better.*
Raibh tu tinn? Bhí. *Were you sick? I was.*
Fuair se bás. (*He found death.*) *He died.*
Ta sé d'éis báis d'fhagháil. *He has just died.*
Bh-fuil fuacht ort? (*Is cold on thee?*) *Art thou cold?*
Tá fuacht orm. *I am cold.*
Raibh ocras ort? Ní raibh. *Were you hungry? No, I was not.*
Cia mheud a tá? *What is the price?*
air bhainne, *on milk.*
air arán, *on bread.*
air choirce, *on oats.*
air órna, *on barley.*
air arbhar, *on corn.*
air feoil, *on meat.*

air fhíon, *on wine.*
air chruithneacht, *on wheat.*
air chochan, *on straw.*
air shról, *on satin.*
air bhíoda, *on silk.*
air líneudach, *on linen.*
air eudach-cadais, *on calico.*
Is mór liom an luach. *I think the price high.*
Ní beag liom é. *I think it enough.*
Ní mór liomé. *I don't think it enough.*
Badh mhór a fhíu é. *It would be very valuable.*
Ní fiú scilling é. *It is not worth a shilling.*
Ní fiú biorán is é. *It is of less value than a pin.*
Sin é atá uaim. *That is what I want.*
Ní fhuil píghin agam. *I have not a cent.*
Ní fhuil greim agam. *I have not a taste.*
Tá cuid bheag agam. *I have a little.*
Tá beagan agam. *I have little (i.e., scarcely any).*
Tá braon bainne agam. *I have some milk.*
Tá grainín siúcra agam. *I have some sugar.*
Tá pighin airgid agam. *I have some money.*
Tá ocras orm. (*Hunger is on me.*) *I am hungry.*
Tá sé agam. *I have it.*
An raibh sé aca? *Have they it?*
Beidh sé aicí. *She will have it.*
Ag beith ag—*Belonging to—*
Is liom-sa é. *I own it.*
Budh leis é. *He owned it.*
Ní raibh agam air. *I could not help it.*
Cé rinne sin? Mise. *Who did that? I did.*

An tú Seaghan? Ní mé. *Are you John? No.*
An tú Séamus? Is mé. *Are you James? Yes.*
An bhfuil aithne agat air? *Do you know him?*
Tá mhaisc, sean-aithne. *I do, indeed, know him of old.*
A mhuirnín! *My darling!*
A ghradh! *My love! O love!*
A stór! *My store! Asthore!*
A thaisge! *My treasure! My dear!*
An labhrann tú Beurla? *Do you speak English?*
Nach labhrann tú Gaedilge? *Do you speak Irish?*
Cha n-deanfainn sin. *I would not do that.*
Cha m-béidhinn ag caint. *I would not be talking.*
Is feárr liom gan seasadh. *I prefer not to stand.*
Abair leis gan suidhe. *Tell him not to sit.*
Tá se le suidhe. *He is to sit.*
Tá se le seasadh. *He is to stand.*
Tá se le siubhal. *He is to walk.*
Is ann a bhíonn mo shiubhal. *I am in the habit of frequenting that place.*
Ag siubhal oidhche. *Night walking, strolling by night.*
Thainic se le fannacht. *He came to stay.*
Sud an áit. *Yonder is the place.*
So mise. *Here I am.*
Tá siad ag teacht. *They are coming.*
Táim ag imtheacht. *I am going away.*
Géillim do. *I obey.*
Tugaim ar. *I persuade.*
Tugaim fá. *I endeavor.*

Iarraim ar. *I ask (beseech).*
Fiafruighim de. *I ask (inquire).*
Cuimhnighim ar. *I remember.*
Léigim do. *I allow, permit.*
Comhairlighim do. *I advise.*
Maithim do. *I forgive, pardon.*
Freagraim do. *I answer.*
Geallaim do. *I promise.*
Tig liom. *I can.*
Taithnighim le. *I please.*
Fanaim le. *I wait for.*
Glaoidhim ar. *I call for.*
Fóirim ar. *I help.*
Impighim ar. *I beg, I beseech.*
Labhraim. *I speak of.*
Ceilim ar. *I conceal from.*
Fágaim slán ag. *I bid farewell to.*
Cuid aca. *Some of them.*
Cia againn? *Which of us?*
Sinn araon. *Both of us.*
Sibh araon. *Both of you.*
Siad araon. *Both of them.*
Aon duine aca. *Anyone of them.*
Gach aon aca. *Each one of them.*
Éist liom. *Listen to me.*
Ó mhaidin go hoidhche. *From morning till night.*
Ó nóin go chéile. *From evening to evening.*
Ó uair go h-uair. *From hour to hour.*
Mí. *A month.*
Meadhón oidhche. *Midnight.*

Do ló is d'oidhche. *By day and night.*
Tá cá bhfuil sé? *Where is he?*
Tá sé ann so. *He (it) is here.*
Tá sé ann. *He is there (in it, i.e., present).*
Ta sé ar an mbórd. *It is on the table.*
Tá sé faoi 'n mbórd. *It is under the table.*
Tá sé i mo láimh. *It is in my hand.*
Is mise atá ann. *It is I that is there.*
An tusa atá ann? Is mise. *Is it you that is there? Yes.*
Nach tusa atá ag imtheacht? Ní mé. *Is it not you that is going? No.*
Is liomsa an leabhar sin. *That book belongs to me.*
Nach leatsa an peann luaidhe so? *Is not this pencil yours?*
Ní liomsa é, acht léithise. *It is not mine, but hers.*
Abair an focal sin. *Say that word.*
Ar thuig tú é? Níor thuigeas. *Did you understand it? No.*
Nach dtuigeann tú meud atá mé ag rádh? *Do you understand what I am saying?*
Maiseadh tuigim. *I do then.*
An bhfeiceann tú é? Ní fheicim. *Do you see it? No.*
An bhfaca tú é? Ní fachas. *Did you see it? No.*
Feicfidh mé amárach tú. *I shall see you to-morrow.*
Slán leat go bhfeicfidh mé arís tú? *Good-bye, till I see you again.*
Cé an t-am a bheidheas tú ar ais? *What time will you be back?*

Fanfad agus fáilte. *I will stay with pleasure.*
Ní mian é d'fheicsin. *I do not wish to see him.*
Is maith é sin a chloistin. *I am glad to hear that.*
Da chóir dhuit imtheacht abhaile. *You ought to go home.*
Caithfidh mé imtheacht anois. *I must go now.*
Tá sé chom maith duit bheith 'do shuidhe. *You might as well be seated.*
Is dócha go bhfuil an deifer ort. *I suppose you are in a hurry.*
Go dtugaidh Dia slán abhaile sibh. *May God bring you safe home.*
Go n-éirighidh do bhóthar leat. *May your journey thrive with you.*
Go mba seacht fearr a bheidheas tú bliadhain ó andíu. *May you be seven times better a year from to-day.*
Dia isir sinn agus an t-olc. *God between us and harm.*
Mo mhallacht ort. Nár eírighidh an lá leat. *My curse on you. May the day not thrive with you.*
Mo náire is m'aithis é. *I am ashamed and feel disgraced at it.*
Aon neach. *Anyone, anybody.*
Aon eile. *Another.*
Aon nídh. *Anything.*
Cad é an ainm a thug sé ort? *By what name did he call you?*
Cad as é? *Where is he from? Where is he? Whence is he?*

Ar ball. *By-and-by, presently.*
Ar an mball. *At once, immediately.*
Anois beag. *Just now, a moment ago.*
Tá cupla lá o shoin. *A few days ago.*
Tá cupla bliadhain o shoin. *A few years ago.*
Caidé an chiall atá leis? *What does it mean?*
Ní déarfainn id choinnibh. *I am inclined to agree with you.*
Cia an col atá agat leis? *What is your blood relation to him?*
Mo chol seisear. *My second cousin.*
Mo chol ceathar. *My first cousin.*
Dearbhráthair. *Brother.*
Deirbhshiúr. *Sister.*
Aintín. *Aunt.*
Dearbhráthair athar. *Uncle.*
Athair. *Father.*
Máthair. *Mother.*
Sean-mháthair. *Grandmother.*
Sean-athair. *Grandfather.*
Gormach. *Nephew.*
Gairghean. *Niece.*
Eireannach. *An Irishman.*
Sagsanach. *An Englishman.*
Albanach. *A Scotchman.*
Franncach. *A Frenchman.*
Gearmánach. *A German.*
Ceall. *A church.*
Ceallach. *Belonging to a church.*
Ceall-phort. *A cathedral church.*

Sagart. *A priest.*
Sagart parráiste (or parróiste). *A parish priest.*
Sagart óg. *A curate.*
Sagartóid. *A parish.*
Uisce coisrighthe. *Holy water.*
Altóir. *Altar.*
Bean riaghalta. *A nun.*
Mná riaghalta. *Nuns.*
Teach namban riaghalta. *A nunnery, convent.*
Iosa Chíost. *Jesus Christ.*
A dhuine uasail. *Sir.*
A bhean uasail. *Madam.*
A dhaoine uaisale. *Gentlemen.*
A Shaoi dhilis. *Dear Sir.*
'Athair urramaigh. *Reverend Father.*
A Shaoi urramaigh. *Reverend Sir.*
A Chara ionmhuin. *Dear friend.*
Mise le meas mór. *Yours faithfully.*
Mise le fír-mheas ort. *Yours sincerely.*
Mise le buan-charadas. *Always truly yours.*
Do bhuan-chara go deo. *Your faithful friend.*
Do Sheághan uasal Pleimeannach. *To John Fleming, Esq.*
Máire Uasal óg Ní Flaithbheartaigh. *Miss Mary O'Flaherty.*
Nóra Uasal Bean Uí Bhrian. *Miss Nora O'Brien.*
Micheál Urramach O Duinn. *The Rev. Michael Dunne.*
Fan liom, a Sheagháin. *Wait for me, John.*
Dia dhuit, a Sheumais. *Good morning, James.*

Leabhar Mháire. *Mary's book.*
Sgian sheoirse. *George's knife.*
Seaghan MacDomhnaill. *John McDonnell.*
Máire Ní Chonaill. *Mary O'Connell.*
Diarmuid O Conaill. *Dermot O'Connell.*
Nóra Nic Domhnaill. *Nora McDonnell.*
Sheumas Uí Bhriain. *James O'Brien.*
Nóra Nic an Ultaigh. *Nora McNulty.*
O'Donnchadha. *O'Donahoe.*
Mac Donnchadha. *MacDonough.*
Mac Murchadha. *MacMorough, Murphy.*
O'Raghallaigh. *O'Reilly.*
Mac Aodhagáin. *Egan, Keegan.*
O'Laoghaire. *O'Leary.*
Eoghan. *Owen.*
Maguidhir. *Maguire.*
O'Ceallaigh. *O'Kelly.*
O'Dálaigh. *O'Daly.*
Mac Suibhne. *MacSweeney.*
Dhonnabháin. *O'Donovan.*
Conchubhar. *Connor.*
O'Floinn. *O'Flynn.*
Lorcan. *Lawrence.*
Diarmuid. *Dermot.*
Niall. *Neil.*
Donnchadh. *Donogh, Dennis.*
Pheadair. *Peter.*
Pádraic. *Patrick.*
Dómhnall. *Donal, Daniel.*
Mícheál. *Michael.*

Cormac. *Charles.*
Brighid. *Bridget.*
Sighle. *Cecilia.*
Eibhlín. *Ellen.*
Caitilín. *Catherine.*

IDIOMS

The most difficult thing to understand in the Irish language is the use of idioms. Mature scholars find themselves at fault in these matters. Verbs and prepositions, when combined, acquire a new significance, which can only be learned by constant practice. For instance: Rug mé ar fheusóig air. *I bore a beard on him*, means in English, *I caught him by the beard.* Tá an leabhar ag an duine, *The book is at the man*, means in English, *The man has the book.*

To die is very often expressed in Irish by a phrase, meaning *to find death. Donall met Fergus* is often expressed in Irish, Do casadh Fergus air Domhnall, *literally, Fergus was met* (*turned*) *on Donall.*

In English we say "What a man," "What a start," but in Irish we say "What the man," "What the start," as, Caidé an geit do bhainfeadh sé aistí, *What a fright he would give her* (*he would take out of her*).

Aonar, *alone*, originally meant *one person*, as, Im aonar, *I alone, by myself;* id aonar, *you alone, by yourself;* fear aonair, *one or a single man.* Am

donar seal a siubhal bhidheas, *I walked alone* (*alone, of a time, walking I was.*

If a person is hungry, thirsty, cold, afraid, sick, etc., it is expressed in Irish by saying that hunger, thirst, cold, etc., is *on him*, the preposition, air, being used: Do bhí tart mór air jheaghan, *John was very thirsty.* (*Great thirst was on John.*) Cad é sin ort? *What ails you?* (*What is that on thee?*)

I know is expressed in Irish by Tá a fhios agam, *literally, Its knowledge is at me, i.e., I have its knowledge.* This phrase is some times used transitively, as Tá's agam é. *I know it.* Agus an bh-fuil a fhios agad fein? *Do you know it?* (*Is its knowledge with you?*)

James owes the man one hundred pounds, would be in Irish, *The man has a hundred pounds on James* — Tá cead punta aig an fheas air Shéamus.

To separate from a person is expressed in Irish by, to separate *with* a person, the preposition, le or re, being used: Searadar feín agus Diarmaid re n-a chéile — *They themselves and Diarmaid separated from each other.*

Ceann, *head*, is often used to express the *end, limit* (*in time, place*), *one single person or object*, as in the phrase, *the first one*, a g-ceann bliadhna, *at the end of a year;* go ceann bliadh-na, *a year hence;* go ceann i bhfad, *for a long time.* There is no verb in Irish corresponding to the English verb *to have* as expressing possession; and the sentence, *The man has a book*, is expressed in Irish by the verb, tá, and the

preposition, ag, in this form: Tá leabhar ag an duine, *A book is at* (or *with*) *the man;* Ta airgead agum, *I have money* (*money is with me*). *I want a book* is translated, Atá leabhar uaim, *There is a book from me.*

Ownership is expressed by the verb, is, and the preposition, le, *with:* Is leatsa an teach, *The house belongs to thee* (*it is with thee the house*).

I like and *I prefer* are translated by the expression, Is maith liom and Is fearr liom, *It is good with me;* and, *It is better with me.*

Examples

Atáim in mo rígh anois. *I am a king now;* lit., *I am in my king now, i.e., I am at present in a state of kingship.*

Bidheann ádh ar amadán. *A fool usually has luck;* lit., *luck is on a fool.*

Atá Cormac in a fhear láidir. *Cormac is a strong man;* lit., *Cormac has become a strong man.*

Do bhí eolas agam air fad' ó, agus mé im' bhuachaill. *I know him well, and I a boy;* lit., *When I was.*

Dia duit. *God save you; God to thee.*

Tá deifir orm. *I am in a hurry;* lit., *A hurry is on me.*

Is láidir an fear é. *He is a strong man;* lit., *Is strong the man he.*

Is deas an cailín í sin. *That is a pretty girl;* lit., *Is pretty the girl she at.*

Is geur an sgianso. *This knife is sharp;* lit., *is sharp the knife this.*

Is feárr liom ór ioná airgead. *I prefer gold to silver;* lit., *It is better with me, gold than silver.*

Is milis liom. *I think it is sweet,* lit., *It is sweet with me.*

Má's maith leat. *If you like;* lit., *If it is good with thee.*

An toil leat ceacht liom? *Are you willing to come with me?* lit., *Whether (is it) a will with thee to come with me?*

Nach cuimhin libh an lá sin? *Don't you remember that day?* lit., *Is not a remembrance with you on that day?*

An mian leat siúbhal? *Do you wish to walk?* lit., *Whether (is) a desire with thee to walk?*

Is aíl liom an áit so. *I like this place;* lit., *It is a pleasure with me this place.*

Badh rogha liom é. *I would have chosen it;* lit., *It would be a choice with me.*

Cia mheud a tá ort? *How much do you owe?* lit., *How much is on thee?*

Bh-fuil mórán air? *Does he owe much?* lit., *Is there much on him?*

Cia mheud a tá air bhuaibh? *What is the price of the cows?* lit., *How much is on the cows?*

Cad é a tá ort? *What ails thee?* lit., *What is it that is on thee?*

Tá tinneas orm. *I am sick;* lit., *Sickness is on me.*

Raibh tinneas air d'athair? *Was your father sick?* lit., *Was sickness on your father?*

Tá biseach air, or, Fuair sé biseach. *He is better;* lit., *Improvement is on him.*

Bh-fuil eagla ort? *Art thou afraid?* lit., *Is it fear on thee?*

Tá gean air. *He is beloved;* lit., *Affection is on him.*

Tá gráin orra. *They are disliked;* lit., *Dislike is on them.*

Tá slacht mór uirri. *She is well favored;* lit., *There is a very good appearance on her.*

VOCABULARY

This vocabulary contains all of the words in this book with the exception of the numerals.

Abbreviations

a., adj. — adjective.
accus. — accusative.
ad. — adverb.
cf. — compare.
comp. — comparative.
dat. — dative.
dim. — diminutive.
disj. — disjunctive.
f. — feminine.
g. — genitive.
gsf. — genitive singular feminine
id. — idem, the same.
imper. — imperative.
interrog. part. — interrogative particle.
intr. — intransitive.
lit. — literally.
m. — masculine.
neg. — negative.
nom. — nominative.
p. a. — participle adjective.
poet. — poetical.
pl. — plural.
poss. adj. — possessive adjective.
pr. pro. — pronoun.
prep. — preposition.
pron. — pronounced.
pronom. — pronominal.
s. — singular.
subst. — substantive.
v. adj. — verbal adjective.
v. tr. — verb, transitive.

A

a, *prep; out of.*

A! *interj., ah! oh!* Ah! mo thruagh thú, oh! *I pity you.*

a, *poss., adj., her, his, its, their.*

a, *rel.pro., who, which, that, in whom, in which, all that, all who.*

a, *particle used sometimes before numerals, as* a cúig, *five.*
abair, *imper. of* adeirim.
abú, *interj., to victory! Used in battle-cries, as* Crom abú.
aca, *prep. pro.,* 3 *pl., at them, etc.*
acht, *conj., out; prep., but, except with accus.*
aderim, *v. tr., irreg., I say, utter, tell.*
ádh, ágh, *g.,* áidh, ádha, or áigh, ágha, *m., luck, fate.*
ádhbhar, -air, *m., cause, reason; matter, material.*
ádhmharach, -aighe, *a., lucky, fortunate.*
ag, *prep., at, with, by. In pronoun combinations,* agam, agat, aige, etc. *Idiom,* tá sé agam, *I have it* (lit., *it is at me*).
agaibh, *prep. pro.,* 2 *pl., at or with ye.*
againn, *prep. pro.,* 1 *pl., at or with us.*
aghaidh, *g.,* aighthe, *f., the face; opposite, over, against.*
agam, *prep. pro., is, at or with me.*
agat, *prep. pro., at thee, to or with thee.*
agus (a's, as, 's), *conj., and, but.*
aice, *g. id., f., proximity, immediate vicinity.*
aici, *prep. pro., f., with or at her.*
aicid, -e, *f., sickness, disease, misfortune.*
aige, *prep. pro., m., with or by him, or it.*
ainm, *g.,* ainme, anma, *m., a name, reputation.*
air, *prep., on, upon, etc., upon him or it.*
áird, -e, *f., point of compass, direction, region.*
áirde, *g. id., height;* anáirde, *on high.*

aire, *g. id.*, *f.*, *call*, *heed*, *attention*; tabhair aire dhuit; féin, *take care of yourself.*
aireach, -righe, *a.*, *heedful*, *attentive*, *careful*, *watchful.*
airgead, -gid, *m.*, *silver*, *money;* airgead kuadh, *copper money.*
ais, -e, *f.*, *back*, *a side;* ar ais, *backwards.*
ais, *prefix*, *implying repetition.*
áit, -e, *f.*, *a place*, *locality.*
áiteacha (see áit).
aithis, -e, *f.*, *reproach*, *shame*, *disgrace.*
aithne, *g. id.*, *f.*, *recognition*, *acquaintance with*, *knowledge.*
altóir, *g.*, -óra, *f.*, *an altar.*
áluinn (alainn), *gsf.*, áilne, *a.*, *beautiful*, *handsome*, *lovely.*
am, *g.*, ama, *m.*, *time*, *occasion.*
amach, *ad.*, *out*, *outside.*
amadán, -ain, *m.*, *a fool;* amadanách, *foolish*, *.silly.*
amárach, *ad. of time*, *on to-morrow.*
ameasc, *comp. prep.*, *among*, *amongst*, *amid.*
amhail, *a.*, *like*, *as.*
amháin, *adv.*, *only*, *alone*, *merely.*
amuigh, *ad.*, *out*, *outside*, *without.*
an, *interrog. part.*, *whether?*
an, *def. art.*, *gsf.*, na, *the.*
an, *intrans. prefix*, *very*, *when prefixed to adjectives*, an-bhog, *very soft.*
an, *neg. prefix*, *un-*, *in-*, *not.*
án, *a.*, *noble; pure*, *pleasant*, *elegant.*

ana, *g. id.*, *f.*, *nobility*, *prosperity.*
anam, *g.*, anma, *f.*, *soul*, *life*, *vigor*, *activity.*
andé (indé) *adv.*, *yesterday.*
andiú (indiú) *adv.*, *to-day.*
ané, anéi, *yesterday.*
aniu, a n-iudh, aniugh, *to-day.*
ann, *pron. comp.*, *with* i, *in it*, *thee.*
annsin, annsoin, *pr. ad.*, *in that*, *then*, *there*, *there-upon.*
annsu, *pr. ad.*, *here; in this.*
annsud, anonn, *ad.*, *thither*, *yonder*, *beyond.*
aoibhneas, -neasa and nis, *m.*, *delight*, *joy*, *gladness.*
aoinneach (éinneach), *m.*, *anybody*, *anyone.*
aol, *g.*, aoil, *m.*, *lime; a very bright color.*
aon, *one*, *a single one*, *only; the one*, *the same.*
anocht, *ad.*, *to-night.*
anois, *ad.*, *now.*
ar, *prep.*, *used for* iar, *to*, *for.*
ar, *prep.*, *one*, *on*, *upon.*
ar, *interrog. part.*, = an ro, *used in past tense for* an, *whether? if?*
ar = óir, *conj.*, *because*, *for.*
arán, aráin, *m.*, *bread*, *loaf*, *subsistence.*
araon = ar aon, *together*, *both*, *each* (*of two*).
arbhar, -air, *m.*, *corn.*
árd, *gsf.*, áirde and aoirde, *high*, *tall*, *noble*, *mighty*, *loud.*
árdan, -ain, *m.*, *a height*, *a hill*, *hillock*, *a terrace.*
arduighim, -ughadh, *v. tr.*, *I magnify*, *exalt*, *raise*, *lift*, *hoist.*

aréir, *ad.*, *last night.*
ariamh, *ad.*, *ever*, *always; with neg.*, *never.*
arís, *adv.*, *again.*
as, *prep.*, cad as é? *Where is he from, where is he?*
asteach (isteach), *ad.*, *in*, *into.*
astigh, *ad.*, *in*, *within*, *inside.*
atáim, *sub. verb*, *I am*, *I live*, *I stay*, *there is.*
athair, *g.*, athar, *m.*, *a father*, *an ancestor.*
áthas, *m.*, *joy*, *gladness;* tá áthas orm faoi sin, *I am glad of that.*
athrughadh (arughadh), *m.*, *after to-morrow.*

B

ba, *pl.*, *of* bó, *a cow; cows*, *kine.*
ba, *v. irreg.*, *was.*
bac, -aic, *m.*, *a stop*, *an impediment.*
bach, -a, *m.*, *drunkenness; a rout*, *a defeat.*
bád, *g.*, báid, *m.*, *a boat.*
badh, ba, budh, *cond. of assertive v.*, is.
bail, -e, *f.*, *success*, *prosperity*, *form*, *effect*, *issue.*
baile, *g. id.*, *m.*, *a town*, *a village*, *a home*, *;* ag baile, *at home;* as baile *or* ó bhaile, *from home.*
ball, *g.*, baill and boill, *m.*, *a limb*, *a member;* ar ball, *presently.*
balla, *g. id.*, *a wall*, *a rampart.*
bain (ban-) *prefix* (bean, *a woman*), *makes a noun feminine.*
baine, *g. id.*, *f.*, *whiteness*, *fairness.*
bainne, *g. id.*, *m.*, *milk.*

bán, -áine, *a.*, *white*, *fair*, *pale.*
bárd, -áird, *m.*, *a poet*, *a bard.*
bárr, *g.*, báirr, *m.*, *the top; an addition.*
bás, -áis, *m.*, *death;* ó aois go bás, *during one's life. Idiom* — ag faghail bháis, *dying* (*lit.*, *getting death*).
beadh, -a, *m.*, *bad news*, *injury*, *flattery.*
beag, *gsf.*, bilge, *little*, *small*, *tiny;* is beag orm é, *I despise him;* ní beag liom é, *I think it enough. I am satisfied with it.*
beagan, -ain, *m.*, *a little*, *few.*
béal, *g.*, béil, *m.*, *the mouth*, *the lips;* béal an tsluaigh, *people in general.*
bealach, -aigh, *m.*, *a road*, *way*, *path.*
bean, *g.*, mná, *a woman*, *a wife;* bean uasal, *a lady.*
beannacht, -a, *f.*, *a blessing;* beannacht leat, *good-bye.*
beannuighim, -ughadh, *v. tr.*, *I bless.*
béarla, *g. id.*, *language*, *speech*, *dialect. The English language.*
beatha, *g.*, -adh, *f.*, *life*, *existence;* dé do bheatha, *welcome*, *hail.*
beir (see beirim).
beireann (see beirim).
beirim, *v. tr.*, *and intr.*, *I bear*, *take*, *bring*, *carry.*
bhais (see bás).
bhar, bhur, *poss. pro.*, *your.*
bhí, 3 *s. p. f.*, *of* ataim, *I am.*
bhó (bó, *g. id.*, *pl.*, ba), *a cow.*
bhuailim, -aladh, *v. tr.*, and *intr.*, *I strike*, *beat*, *smite; I start*, *go.*

bhur (see bhar).
bile, *g. id., a mast, a tree.*
biodh, 3 *s. imper., of* atáim. *I am, used for whether.*
biorán, -áin, *m., a pin, a brooch.*
biseach, -sigh, *m., increase, profit, improvement, convalescence.*
bith, *g.,* beatha, *m., the world; being, life;* ar bith, *any at all.*
bliadhain, *g.,* -dhna, *f., a year.*
bocht, *gsf.,* boichte, *poor, lean, needy, thin, slight.*
borb, *gsf.,* buirbe, *a., sharp, fierce, violent, severe.*
bórd, -úiard, *m., a table, a board; a plain surface.*
bóthar, -air, *m., a road, a way, a journey.*
braon, *g.,* braoin, *m., a drop.*
bráth, *judgment, doomsday;* go bráth, *forever.*
bratóg, -óige, *f., a snowflake.*
breac, *g.,* bric, *m., a trout; any fish taken with a hook.*
breágh, *gsf.,* breagha, *a., fine, lovely, handsome, splendid.*
breith, -e, *f., act of bearing, carrying, choosing, taking, bringing; time.*
briathrach, -aighe, *a., wordy, verbose, talkative.*
brígh, *g.,* bríogh, *power, strength;* de bhriogh go, *because.*
bród, *m., pride, gladness, joy.* Tá bród orm faoi sin; *I am glad of that.*
brón, *g.,* bróin, *m., grief, sorrow.*
brónach, -aighe, *a., sorrowful, grieved.*
buachaill, -alla, *m., a boy, a lad;* buachaill báire, *a jolly fellow.*

buadhach, -aighe, *a.*, *victorious*, *valuable*, *precious.*
buadhachtáil, -ála, *f.*, *gain*, *success*, *victory.*
buaidh, -e, and adha, *f.*, *victory*, *conquest*, *success.*
buailim, -aladh, *v. tr.*, *and inter.*, *I strike*, *beat*, *smite; I depart.*
Idiom — buail fút, *sit down* (*lit.*, *strike under you.*)
bualadh, -ailte, *m.*, *a striking*, *a beating.*
budh, *cond. of assertive verb* is.
buidhe, *a.*, *yellow*, *tawny*, *sunburnt.*
buidheachas, -ais, *m.*, *gratitude*, *thanks*, *thankfulness.*
buille, *g. id.*, *m.*, *a stroke*, *a blow;* ar buille an bhais, *on the point of death.*

C

cá, *inter. pro.*, *what? where? whither? how? why?*
cách, *g.*, cáich, *everyone*, *all in general*, *the whole.*
cad, *rel. and inter. pro.*, *what?* cadas, *where*, *wherefore?*
cadás, -áir, *m.*, *cotton*, *fustian; humbug*, *bombast.*
caidé, *inter. pro.*, *what? sometimes* cad é.
caidhe, *inter. part*, *what?*
cailín, *g. id.*, *m.*, *a girl*, *a maiden;* cailín og, *a grown-up girl;* cailín aimsire, *a servant girl;* cailín beag, *a little girl.*
caín, -ána, and cánach, *f.*, *a law*, *a rule; a fine*, *a tribute.*
caint, *f.*, *talk.*

caisleán, -leáin, *a castle, a fort, a stronghold.*
caithréim, -e, *triumph, triumphing.*
cáithte, *p. a., winnowed, cleaned.*
canas, *ad., whence? from what?*
caoi, *g. id., f., mode, way, method, manner.*
caol, -oile, *a., narrow, slender, thin, graceful.*
caol, -aoil, -aolta, *m., the smaller or narrower part.*
caora, *g.*, -ach, *f., a sheep, an ewe.*
capall, *g.*, -aill, *a horse.*
cara, *g.*, carad, *f., a friend, a beloved one, a relative.*
casadh, -sta, *m., act of twisting, turning, raising.*
cat, *g.*, cait, coit, cuit, *m., a cat.*
cathair, *g.*, -thrach, *f., a city, a court, a mansion.*
cé (*prop.* cia), *interrog. pro., who? which? what?*
cé (see ciodh).
ceachtar, *distrib. pro., either, one or other, each, any.*
céad, *indic. num., first, choicest.*
céadna, *indic. a., the same, similar.*
ceall, *f., a church* (see cill).
ceall-phort, -puirt, *m., a cathedral church.*
ceallach, -aighe, *a., belonging to a church, a churchman.*
ceangal, -ail, *m., act of binding, tying; a knot, tie, bond.*
ceann, *g.*, cinn, *m., a head; end, limit (in time, place).*
ceart, *g.*, ceirt, *m., right, justice, law, equity.*
ceathardha, *indic. a., belonging to.*
ceathramha, -mhan, *f., a quarter.*

céile, *g. id.*, *m.* and *f.*, *a fellow, companion, mate;* a chéile, *each other.*
ceilim, *vl.*, ceilt, *v. tr.*, *I conceal, hide, deny.*
ceol, *g.*, ceoil, ciuil, *m.*, *music, melody, singing.*
ceolmhar, -aire, *a.*, *musical, active, vigorous.*
ceudna (see caoi).
cha, *neg. part.*, *not, no.*
cheann, tar cheann, *over, besides, beyond, for the sake of.*
choidhche, *ad.*, *ever, always; with neg., never.*
choinnibh (see coinne).
chóiste, *g. id.*, *m.*, *a coach.*
chrích (see críoch).
chuaidh, 3 *s. indic. past. of* téidhim, *I go.*
chugainn, *per. pro.*, 1 *pl.*, *to, towards.*
chughainn, *per. pro.*, *to us, toward us.*
chuige, *to.*, *for him, it, for the purpose.*
cia, *interrog. pro.*, *who? what? which?*
ciall, céille, *f.*, *sense, meaning, intellect, reason, wisdom.*
ciannos (cionnas), *interrog. pro.*, *how? in what manner?*
cibé, *indef. pro.*, *whoever, whatever.*
cidh (see ciodh).
cill, *g.*, cille, *a church, a churchyard;* cill Áirne, *Killarney.*
cinn, *g.*, and *pl. of* ceann, *m.*, *head, end.*
ciodd, *conj.*, *though, although, yet, even.*
cion, *g.*, -ceana, *m.*, *a share, division, portion, quota.*
ciuin, -e, *a.*, *calm, gentle, quiet, still, mild, placid.*

ciur, -e, *a.*, *perfect*, *faultless*, *quiet.*
clog, *g.*, cluig, *m.*, *a bell*, *a clock;* uair an chluig, *hour* (*of the clock*).
clóistin, *g. id.*, *m.*, *a closet*, *dim.*, *of* clós.
clós, *act of hearing*, *listening.*
clú, *g. id.*, *m.*, *f.*, *praise*, *fame*, *renown.*
cluas, -aise, -a., *f.*, *an ear*, *a handle.*
cochán, -áin, *m.*, *straw.*
codlagh, -dalta, *m.*, *sleep*, *act of sleeping.*
coillteach, -tigh, *m.*, *a wooded place.*
coinne, *g. id.*, *f.*, *appointment*, *a meeting;* ós coinne, *opposite or over against;* ní déarfainn id choinnibh, *I am inclined to agree with you.*
cóir, *g.*, córa, *a.*, *right*, *power*, *justice*, *authority*, *honest.*
coirce, *g. id.*, *m.*, *oats.*
cois (*dat. of* cos, *f.*, *a foot*), *beside*, *close by.*
coisín (see cos).
cóiste, *g. id.*, *m.*, *a coach.*
coiste, *g. id.*, *m.*, *a deliberative body*, *a jury.*
coisrighthe, *a.*, *blessed*, *sanctified*, *consecrated.*
col, -a, *m.*, *prohibition*, *sin*, *blood relationship;* mo chol ceathar, *my first cousin.*
coll, *g.*, cuill, *the hazel tree; the Irish letter c.*
cómh (cóimh), *prefix*, *together; as*, *so*, *equally.*
comhairlighim, -iughadh, *v. tr.*, *I counsel*, *advise*, *consult.*
comhnuidhe, *g. id.*, *f.*, *a dwelling*, *a rest*, *an abode.*
cómhthrom, -thruime, *a.*, *equal*, *level*, *just*, *even.*
cor, *g.*, cuirp, *m.*, *a corpse*, *a body.*

cos, *g.*, –coise, *f.*, *a foot; a leg; a handle.*
crann, *g.*, ainn, *m.*, *a tree, mast, stave, a bolt.*
creach, *g.*, creiche, *f.*, *plunder, booty;* mo chreach, *woe is me!*
críoch, *g.*, críche, *f.*, *limit, end, region, boundary, country.*
cródha (*fem.*, cró, *valor*), *indic. a.*, *brave, valiant, heroic, mighty.*
croidhe, *g. id.*, *the heart, love, affection.*
croidheachair, -e, *a.*, *kind-hearted, clement.*
cruithneacht, -a, *f.*, *corn, wheat.*
cruth, *g.*, crotha, *figure, form, shape, appearance.*
cú, *g.*, and *dat.*, coin, *a dog, a hound, a greyhound.*
cuan, -uain, *m.*, *a haven, a harbor, bay, coast.*
cuid, *g.*, coda, *f.*, *portion, part, share, some. Idiom* — mo chuid airgid, *my money* (*lit.*, *my share of money.*
cuideachta, *g.*, tan, *f.*, *company, a social gathering.*
cuimhin, *f.*, *memory, remembrance, recollection.*
cuimhnighim, *vl.*, -iughadh, *v. tr.*, *I remember, recollect.*
cuir, *imper. of* cuirim, *v. tr.*, *I put, place, fix, send, apply.*
cuirim (see cuir).
cúl, *g.*, cúil, *m.*, *the back; the back part of anything.*
cuma, *g. id.*, *f.*, *form, shape, way, figure. Idiom* — is cuma dhom, *it is equal to me, it is no business of mine.*
cuma, *a.*, *indifferent, equal, all the same.*
cúmhacht, -a, *f.*, *power, might, authority.*

cumhachtach, -aigh, *m.*, *a mighty person.*
cúpla, *g. id.*, *m.*, *a few, a pair, a couple, twins.*

D

dá, *conj.*, *any, if.*
dá, *two;* dó, *when used with noun becomes* dá.
da, *whatever, however, of which, of what.*
daingean, -gne, *a.*, *strong, fortified, close, secure, firm.*
dall, -aille, *a.*, *blind, dull, stupid, ignorant, puzzled.*
dam, *prep. pro.*, *to me, for me.*
damhsadh, *g. id.*, *m.*, *a dance; act of dancing.*
dana, *indic. a.*, *bold, brave, intrepid, determined.*
daoi, *g. id.*, *a fool, a dullard, a dunce, a clown.*
daoine, *m.*, *a man, a person, people, mankind;* daoine móra, *the gentry.*
daor, -oire, *a.*, *dear, costly, expensive.*
daor, -oir, *m.*, *a bondsman, enslaved.*
deagh (deigh-) *good, excellent, pleasing.*
dean, 2 *s. imper. of* do-ghnim, *I do, etc.*
déanamh, -nta, *m.*, *act of doing, making, performing;* ag déanamh tráith, *keeping time.*
déanta, *part. adj.*, *done, made, developed.*
dear- *an intensive prefix.*
déar (see deor).
dearbhtha, *p. a.*, *approved, tried, certain, sure.*
deardhráthair, *g.*, bhráthar, *a brother.*
dearfainn (adeirim, *v. tr.*, *irreg.*, *I say, utter, tell.*
dearg, -eirge, *a.*, *red, crimson, ruddy; Idiom* — ar dearg bhuile, *stark mad, in a terrible rage.*

deas, -eise, *a.*, *pretty*, *handsome*, *lovely*, *pleasant*, *nice.*
déideadh, -nidh, *m.*, *a toothache.*
deifir, *g.*, freach, *f.*, *haste*, *a difference*, *a dispute.*
déin, *towards.*
deir (see adeirim).
deirbhshiúr, *f.*, *sister.*
deireadh, -ridh, *m.*, *the end*, *the last*, *the conclusion.*
deo, *g. id.*, *an end*, *the last.*
deoch, *g.*, dighe, *a drink*, *a draught.*
deor, -oir, -a, *m.*, *a tear*, *a drop* (*of water*); ní'l, deor ann, *there is not a drop in it.*
Diag, dé, *d.*, Dia, *voc.*, a Dhe, and a Dhia, *God.*
dia, *m.*, *a day.*
Dia, *g.*, dé, *dat.*, Dia, *voc.*, a Dhe, and a Dhia, *God.*
diallait, -e, *f.*, *a saddle.*
dian, *gsf.*, deine, *a.*, *vehement*, *intense*, *violent*, *severe.*
díbh (dao ibh), *prep. pro.*, 2 *pl.*, *to you*, *for you*, *by you*, *of you; emphatic*, díbh-se.
dibheartha, *p. a.*, *banished*, *exiled*, *excluded.*
díl, -e, *a.*, *dear*, *beloved*, *fond*, *loyal.*
díleas (dílis, *gsf.* dílse), *a.*, *dear*, *fond*, *loyal*, *faithful*, *trustful.*
díoghbháil, -ála, *f.*, *injury*, *damage*, *destruction*, *harm.*
díreach, *direct*, *straight;* díreach domhan, *just exactly.*
dlighe (dligheadh), *g. id.*, *m.*, *a law*, *regulation*, *ordinance*, *right.*

do, *prep. to.*
do- dó- (dói), *neg. prefix, ill-, un-; often implies difficulty.*
dó, *subst. form of numeral, two;* an dó, *the two.*
dó, *prep. pro., to him, to it (m.) for him, for it.*
do-bheirim, *v. irreg. and tr., I give, cause.*
do chím, *v. irreg. tr., I see;* do chíteár dam, *it seems to me.*
do ghaním, *v. irreg. tr., I make, cause, do, create.*
dócha, -aighe, *a., likely, probable, rather.*
dóibh, *prep. pro., to them, for them.*
dóigh, -e, *f., manner, fashion, method, way.*
dom, *prep. pro., to me, for me.*
donn, *gsf.,* duinne, *brown, brown-haired.*
doras, -ais, *m., a door, a gate, an entrance.*
dos, *g.,* duis, *m., a bush, a copse, a tuft; froth, scum.*
dreolín, *g. id., m., a wren.*
droch (droich), *bad (used only in the first part of a compound).*
dtáinig (see tigim).
duibhe, *g. id., blackness, gloom, darkness, ink.*
dúil, -e, *f., desire, appetite, longing, fondness.*
duine, *g. id., m., a man, person, human being, m., people;* a dhuine, chóir, *honest man; my good sir.*
dúinn, *prep. pro., to us, for us.*
duit, *prep. pro., 2 s., to thee, for thee.*
dul, -a, and tha, *act of going, getting, securing.*
dún, *g.,* dúin, and dúna, *a fortress, castle.*

E

é, *pers. pro., he it; in nom. and accus.;* is é, *it is he.*
é! *interj. expressing wonder, grief.*
éa, *neg. prefix, as* éagcóir, *injustice.*
éadach cadáis, *m., calico.*
eadan, -ain, *m., face, the forehead;* n-éadan, *against.*
eallach, -aigh, *m., cattle of any kind, belonging to a herd.*
éan, *g.,* éin, *m., a bird, a fowl.*
eibhleog, -oige, -oga, *f., a spark, the lightning flash; embers.*
éigin (éicin), *some, certain, a sort of.*
eile, *other, another.*
éirghe (see éirghim).
éirghim, *v. inter., I rise, mount up, proceed, depart, journey.*
éirighidh (see éirghim).
eolach, -aighe, *a., learned, skilled, scientific.*
eolas, -ais, *m., knowledge, skill, information.*
eis (eas), *prefix implying repetition;* re- *back, again.*
éist! *hush! list! silence!*

F

fá (fé, fó, fadi), *prep., under, about, throughout, concerning, for.*
faca (*see* do chím).
fad, -aid, *m., length, as long as, far.*
fada, *comp.,* faide, *long; far, far off, distant.*

fág, -áige, -ága, *f.*, *a wave.*
fághail (faghbháil), *g.*, ála, and álta, *f.*, *act of finding, getting.*
faghaim, *vl.*, faghail, *irreg. v. tr.*, *I get, etc.*
fagaim, *v. tr.*, and *intr.*, *I leave, quit, desert, abandon.*
faide, *g. id.*, *f.*, *length.*
fáidh, *g. id.*, and -e, *m.*, *a prophet, a seer, a poet, a learned man.*
fáilte, *g. id.*, *f.*, *greeting, salutation, welcome.*
faire, *interj.*, *for shame; also, what a pity.*
faire, *g. id.*, *act of watching, guarding.*
fairrce, *g. id.*, *f.*, *a sea, a wave, brine.*
fan (see fanaim).
fanacht, -a, *f.*, *act of remaining, staying, stopping, waiting.*
fanaim, *v. intr.*, *I remain, stop, stay, dwell.*
faoi, *prep. pro.*, *under it, under him.*
faoil -fhleasc, *m.*, *a ridge or verge; the spine.*
feabhas, -ais, *m.*, *excellence, goodness, good, superiority.*
féachaim, -chaint, *v. tr.*, *and intr. I look on, look at, examine.*
feadh, *m.*, *space, extent, length, duration, continuance.*
fear, *g.*, fir, *m.*, *a man, a husband.*
féar, *g.*, féir, *m.*, *grass, hay.*
fearamhail, -mhla, *a.*, *manly, brave.*
fearg, *g.*, feirge, *f.*, *anger, wrath, fury.*
fearglach, -aighe, *a.*, *angry, wrathful, fierce, passionate.*

fearr, *better; comp. of* maith, *good.*
fearthain, *g.*, -thana, *f.*, *act of raining; rain.*
fheadog (fiodh, *g.*, -a and feadha), *a plover, woodcock, woodhen.*
féasóg, -óige, -óga, *f.*, *a beard.*
feicim (see do-chím).
feicsint, *g.*, -e, *f.*, *act of seeing.*
féin, *emphat. pro.*, *own, self; even.*
feis, -e, *f.*, *a festival, a convention, a session.*
feoil, -ola, -olta, *f.*, *flesh; meat.*
feolmhar, -aire, *a.*, *fleshly, carnal.*
feor, *poet. for* féar, (*which see.*)
feuch (see féacham) *lo! Behold!*
féur (féar, *g.*, féir), *m.*, *grass, hay.*
feusóig (see feásóg).
fiabhras, -ais, *m.*, *a fever;* fiabhras creathach, *an ague.*
fiadh, *g.*, fiaidh, *m.*, *a deer, a stag.*
fiadhnaise, *g. id.*, *f.*, *before* (*with gen.*), *witness, presence, testimony.*
fiche, ad, *f.*, *twenty, a score.*
file, *g.*, leadh, *m.*, *a poet, a professor.*
finn, -fea, -feadh, *pass;* -fidhe, *would.*
fíon, -a, -ta, *m.*, *wine.*
fionn, *gsf.*, *fair, pale, pure, white.*
fíor, -íre, *a.*, *true, real, honest, faithful, loyal.*
fíor, -uisce, *m.*, *pure, or fresh water, spring water.*
fios, *g.*, feasa, *m.*, *knowledge, information, intelligence, idiom* — ni fhuil (a) fhios agam. *I do not know* (*lit., its knowledge is not at me*).

fírin, *g. id. m., a little man, a mannikin.*
fíu, *m., worth, price, equivalent.*
flaith, *g.*, flatha, *m., a prince, a chief, a lord, a hero.*
flaitheamhail, -amhla, *a., princely, generous.*
fliuch, -iche, *a., moist, wet, damp, juicy.*
fliuchuigheadh (see fliuch).
focal, *g.*, focail, *m., a word, a saying, a phrase.*
fochair, *f., proximity, presence, company.*
foighid (foighne), *g. id., f., patience.*
fóil, *in.*, go fóil, *yet, still.*
fóirim, *v. intr., I help, save, deliver, relieve, succor.*
fóiríor (see fáríor), *interj. also?*
folláin, -e, *a., sound, wholesome, healthy.*
fós, *ad., also, too, moreover, yet, still, besides.*
fos, *m., a prop., buttress, wall.*
fosta (fóst), *ad., also, too, in addition to.*
freagraim, -gra, *v. tr., and inter., I answer, reply to, respond.*
fríd, *prep.*, -tré, *though.*
fuacht, -a, *m., cold, chilliness.*
fuair, 3 *s., pf., of* do-gheibhim, *I find.*
fuar, -aire, *a., cold, chilly, bleak, uninviting, raw.*
fuaramar (see faghaim).
fud, *throughout, all over, through, among.*
fuil, *g.*, fola, *f., blood, gore; a family, tribe.*
furusa (fura), *comp. of* furas, *easy.*
fusa, *comp. of* furas, *easy.*

G

gabhaim, *v. tr., and inter., I take, receive, seize, apprehend.*
gabhal, *g.*, gaibhle, *m., and f., a fork, pitchfork, an opening creek.*
gabhar, -air, *m., a goat.*
gach, *g.*, gacha, *adj. pro., each, every;* gach uile, *every.*
Gaedhilge, *f., the Irish language, Gaelic.*
gáibhtheach, -thighe, *complaining, bothersome, querulous.*
gairghean, *f., niece.*
galar, -air, *m., disease, sickness, illness.*
gall, *g.*, gaill *and* goill, *m., a foreigner.*
gan, *prep., without, only, neither;* gan airgead, *without money.*
gann, *gsf.* gainne, *a., scarce, scanty, empty, small, short, tight.*
gaol, *g.*, gaoil, *m., relationship, kindred, family.*
gar, *m., nearness, proximity.*
garbh, -airbhe, *a., rough, rugged, coarse, rude.*
garg, -airge, *a., fierce, rough, cruel.*
gé, *though, although.*
geal, *gsf.*, gile, *a., white, bright, fair, good.*
ghelach (gealach, -aighe, acha) *f., the moon.*
geall, *g.*, gill, *m., a promise, pledge, regard, love.*
géar, -éire, *a., sharp, sour, bitter, acute, severe.*
gearr, *gsf.*, giorra, *a., short, near, abridged.*
géillim, -leadh, *v. inter. I obey, serve, do homage to.*

géis, -e, -eanna, *f.*, *a tribute, a gift.*
geit, -e, *f.*, *fright, start, a jump;* de gheit, *suddenly.*
geur (*see* géar).
gidh, *conj.*, *though, although, yet, howbeit.*
gidheadh, *conj.*, *though, although, however, yet.*
gile, *g. id.*, *whiteness, brightness, a fair one.*
giolla, *g. id.*, *m.*, *servant, attendant, lad, page, a guide.*
giorra, *comp. of* gearr, *nearer, shorter.*
glan, *gsf.*, *a.*, *clean, pure, bright, innocent.*
glaodhaim, *v. intr.* and *tr.*, *I call, shout, cry, cry out.*
glas, -aise, *a.*, *green, verdant, bright, grey.*
glé, *indic.*, *a.*, *clear, bright, pure, perfect.*
glóir, -e., *f.*, *glory, fame, renown.*
glormhar, -aire, *a.*, *glorious, famous, renowned.*
go, *prep.*, *to, towards, unto, up to, until, during, that.*
go, *prep.*, *with, along with.*
go, *conj.*, *that, so that, until.*
goire, *g. id.*, *f.*, *nearness, contiguity.*
goirm, -orma, *f.*, *choice, a term of endearment;* ghoirm thú, *bravo!*
gol, *g.*, guil, *m.*, *act of weeping, crying.*
gorm, *g.*, guirm, *m.*, *blue.*
gormach, *g.*, goirmhic, *m.*, *a nephew, grandson.*
gort, *g.*, guirt, *m.*, *a field, garden, cornfield.*
grádh, *a.*, -a, and áidh, *m.*, *love, affection, trust.*
gráin, *g.*, gránach, *f.*, *hatred, dislike, aversion.*
gráineamhail, -mhla, *a.*, *odious, hateful, ugly.*
gráinne, *g. id.*, *m.*, *a small particle; a small quantity, a grain.*
gránda (gránna), *ugly, hideous, hateful, horrid.*

gránna (see gránda).
greann, *g.*, grinn, *m.*, *fun*, *mirth*, *sport*, *humor.*
greannamhail, -mhla, *a.*, *pleasant.*
greim, *g.*, greama, *m.*, *a hold*, *grip; a bite*, *mouthful*, *piece*, *slice.*
grian, *g.*, gréine, *f.*, *the sun.*
guirt, -e, *a.*, *salt*, *sour*, *bitter*, *painful.*
gur, *pres. and past of v.* is, *that it is*, *that it was.*

I

i, *prep.*, *in*, *into*, *on*, *upon;* i bhfiadhnaise, *in the presence of.*
í, *per. pro.*, *she*, *her*, *it.*
í, or uí, *g.*, *of* ó, ua, *m.*, *grandson*, *descendant.*
iad, *they*, *them; emphat.*, iad-san, iad-so, *these.*
iar, *prep.*, *after.*
iarann, -ainn, *m.*, *iron; a smoothing iron.*
iarraim, *vl.*, iarraidh, *v. tr.*, *I ask*, *ask for*, *seek*, *demand.*
iasc, *g.*, éisc, *m.*, *a fish*, *fish.*
iasg (see iasc).
id', *in thy.*
idir, *prep.*, *between*, *among.*
impidhe, *g. id.*, *f.*, *prayer*, *supplication*, *intercession*, *entreaty.*
impighim (see impidhe).
imtheacht, -a, *f.*, *act of going*, *departing*, *proceeding.*
imthighim, *v. intr.*, *I go*, *go away*, *set out*, *depart.*
in- (ion-), *prefix*, *denoting fitness*, *aptitude*, *etc.*

indé, *yesterday.*
inis, *g.*, inse, *f.*, *an island; a river bank.*
inntí (see inte).
inte (innte), *prep. pro.*, *in her.*
iomaithbhear, -bhir, *m.*, *act of rebuking, reproaching.*
iomdha, *comp.*, lia, *many, much, abundant, numerous.*
iomlán, -áin, *m.*, *the entire, the whole of, all.*
ion- *prefix, aptitude, fitness, worthiness.*
ioná, *then, nor.*
ionánn, -ainne, *a.*, *the same, identical, equal, alike.*
iongnadh, *g.*, -aidh, and -ganta, *a wonder, surprise, marvel.*
ionmhain, *comp.*, ionmhaine, *a.*, *dear, beloved, courteous.*
ionmhuin (see ionmhain).
íosal (see íseal).
is, *verb of simple assertion.*
ise, *emphatic form of* í, *she, herself, itself.*
íseal, -sle, *a.*, *low, low-lying, humble, secret.*
ísiol (see íslighim).
íslighim, -iughadh, *v. tr.*, *I cast down, humble, lower.*
ithe, *g.*, ithte, *f.*, *act of eating, eating food.*

L

lá, *g.*, lae, *m. poet*, laoi, *m.*, *a day, often one day, once.* lá n-aon, aon lá amháin, *one day, once upon a time;* lá saoire, *a holiday.*
labhairt, -bhartha, *f.*, *act of speaking, speech, a saying.*

labhraim, *vl.*, labhairt, *v. tr.*, *and intr.*, *I speak, talk, say.*
labhrann (*see* labhraim).
laethe (*pl.*, *of* lá, *g.*, lae), *days.*
láidir, *gsf.*, láidre, *strong, powerful, firm, stout.*
láimh (*ds.*, *of* lamh, *a hand*), láimh le, *near to, at hand.*
lámh, *g.*, láimhe, *f.*, *a hand, an arm, a handle.*
lán, *g.*, láin, *m.*, *abundance, plenty, the full of, much.* *Idiom* — a lán daoine, *a lot* (*lit.*, *its full*) *of people.*
láthair, *presence, company; place, site, spot.*
le, *prep.*, *with, along with, by, through, at.*
leabhar, -air, *m.*, *a book.*
leagha (see leigheas).
leadartha (leadrath, -dartha), *m.*, *striking, tearing, cutting.*
léan, *g.*, léin, *m.*, *woe, grief, sorrow, affliction.*
leanbh, *g.*, leinbh, *m.*, *a child, a baby, a term of endearment.*
lear, *g.*, lir, *m.*, *the sea, the surface of the sea.*
léar (léir, -e), *a.*, *visible, plain, clear, open, manifest.*
leat, *prep. pro.*, 3 *s.*, *with thee, by thee.*
leath, *g.*, leithe, *f.*, *a half; part, a piece.*
leathan, *gsf.*, leithne, *a.*, *wide, broad.*
léi (léithe), *prep. pro.*, 3 *s. f.*, *with her.*
leigheas, -ghis, *m.*, *medicine, remedy, cure;* fear leighis, *doctor.*
léighidh (see leigim).
leigim, *v. tr.*, *I let, suffer, permit, allow, leave, give.*

léim, -e, -eanna, *f.*, *a leap, a jump, a bound, a start.*
léir, *an adj. used adverbially;* go léir, *entirely, altogether.*
leis, *prep. pro.*, 3 *s. m.*, *with him, it; at, to or by him.*
léithise (see léi).
leor, *indec. a.*, *enough, plenty, sufficient.*
liagh, *g.*, leagha, *m.*, *a physician, a surgeon.*
linn, *prep. pro.*, 1 *pl.*, *with us.*
línéadach, -aigh, -aighe, *m.*, *linen cloth.*
liom, *prep. pro.*, *with me, by me.*
líon, *g.*, lín, *m.*, *a number, quantity, a supply.*
líonmhar, -mhaire, *a.*, *numerous, abundant, plentiful.*
loch, -a, *m.*, *lake, lough, pool, sea, inlet.*
lom, *gsf.*, luime, *a.*, *bald, naked.*
lon, *g.*, luin, *m.*, *a blackbird.*
lón, *g.*, lóin, *m.*, *store, provision, food, necessaries.*
long, *g.*, luinge, *f.*, *a ship;* long-phort, *a shore, a camp, a haven.*
luach, *g.*, luaig and luacha, *m.*, *a price, reward, value.*
lúb, *g.*, lúibe, *f.*, *a loop, an entanglement, a hasp.*
luch, *g.*, luiche, *a mouse;* luch fhranncach, *a rat.*
luighe, *g. id.*, *act of lying down, reclining.*
lúth, *g.*, lúith *and* lútha, *m.*, *strength, vigor, activity, power.*

M

má, *conj.*, *if.*
madadh, -aidh, *a dog.*
madra, *g. id.*, *a dog*, *a mastiff.*
maidin, -dne, -dneacha, *f.*, *morning.*
máilin, *g. id.*, *m.*, *a little bag or sack.*
mairim, *v. tr.*, *and intr.*, *I live*, *exist;* go mairir i bhfad, *long life to you.*
máiseadh, *if so*, *then*, *therefore*, *well.*
mhaise, *interj.*, *well! Yet*, *without.*
mhias (mia, *g.*, mé ise), *f.*, *a dish*, *a plate*, *a platter.*
mhna (mna, *g.*, *and pl.*, *of* bean), *a woman.*
maith, -e, *comp.*, feárr, *a.*, *good*, *prime*, *excellent*, *well.* *Idiom* — go raibh maith agat, *thank you* (*lit.*, *may good be at you*).
maitheas, -theasa, *m.*, *and f.*, *goodness; a good thing.*
mala, *g. id.*, *f.*, *a brow*, *an eyebrow; the brow of a hill.*
mála, *g. id.*, *m.*, *a bag*, *a mail*, *a budget.*
mallacht, -a, *f.*, *act of cursing; a curse*, *a malediction.*
maoin, -e, *f.*, *wealth*, *property*, *substance*, *means*, *goods*, *riches.*
mar, *prep. conj.*, *adv.*, *like to*, *as*, *for*, *since*, *how*, *when*, *where.*
márach, *to-morrow.*
más (má is), *if it be*, *if so.*
máthair, *g.*, -thar, *f.*, *a mother; a cause*, *a source.*
mé, *per. pro.*, *I*, *me;* mé féin, *myself*, *I myself.*
meadhgamhail, -mhla, *a.*, *whey-like*, *serous*, *diluted.*
méar, *g.*, méir *and* meoir, *m.*, *a finger*, *a toe.*

meas, -a, *m.*, *act of thinking, judging, esteem, regard, respect.*
measa, *worse, comp., of* olc, *bad.*
measaim, *v. tr., I think, deem, fancy, judge, consider, value.*
méid, -e, *m., an amount, a quantity, size;* cá mhéid? *how much? how many?*
mí (mío), *neg. prefix, evil, bad.*
mí, *g.*, míora, *f., month.*
mian, *g.*, méine, *f., desire, wish, mind, a mind to.*
mil, *g.*, meala, *honey;* mí na meala, *honeymoon.*
míle, *g. id., m., a thousand.*
milliúm, -úin, *a million.*
milseacht, -a, *f., sweetness, enticement.*
min, -e, *f., meal, flour.*
mín, -e, *a., smooth, fine, soft, tame, gentle.*
míos, *g.*, -a, *a mouth.*
miotóg, -óige, -óga, *f., a bit, a pinch.*
mire, *g. id., f., madness, fury, vehemence.*
mís, *g.*, -e, *f., a part, share, a portion.*
mo, *poss. pro., my.*
móin, *g.*, móna, *f., a mountain, an extensive common, a bog.*
moirchion, *m., great love or esteem.*
mór, *gsf.*, móire, *a., great, big, large, much, mighty.*
mórán, -áin, *m., a great deal, much, many, a great many.*
muic-fheoil, -ola, *f., pork, bacon, swine-flesh.*
muin, -e, -idhe, *f., the neck' back.*

muinntear (muinntir), -tire, *f.*, *people*, *folk*, *family*, *tribe.*

muirnín, *g. id.*, *m.*, *a sweetheart; a term of endearment.*

muna, *conj.*, *with*, *if not*, *unless*, muna mbeadh, *but*, *for.*

N

ná, *neg. part.*, *not*, *do not.*

ná, *conj.*, *nor*, *neither.*

'ná, *for* ioná, *than; used after comparatives.*

nach, *conj.*, (*eclipses*), *that not;* ó nach, *since not.*

nach, *rel. pro.*, *which not.*

náire, *g. id.*, *f.*, *shame*, *confusion*, *bashfulness*, *modesty. Idiom* — tá náire an tsaoghail air, *he is greatly ashamed* (*lit.*, *the shame of the world is on him.*

neach, *indic. indef. pro.*, *one*, *some one*, *any one*, *any person*, *with neg.*, *no one.*

nead, *g.*, nide, *m.*, *and f.*, *a nest*, *a lair.*

néall, *g.*, neill *and* neoill, *m.*, *a cloud.*

néallach, -aighe, *cloudy.*

neamh (neimh-), *neg. prefix*, *not.*

neart, *g.*, nirt, *m.*, *strength*, *might*, *power*, *dominion.*

neul (néall).

neulach (see néallach).

ní, *not;* ni maith é, *it is not good.*

nídh, *g.*, nídhe, *a jot*, *a part of anything*, *a thing.*

níor (ní + ro), *not.*

níos (nídh-sa), *somewhat more, greater, longer, farther.*
nó, *conj., or, either, otherwise;* nó go, *until.*
noch, *indec. rel. pro., who, which, that.*
nóimid (nóimit), *g. id., a minute, a moment.*
nóin, -óna, *f., noon, evening;* bruach nóna, *evening.*
nós, *g.,* nóis, *m., a custom, a fashion, a habit.*
nuadh (nua), -aidhe, *a., new, fresh, recent, modern.*
nuair, an uair, *when.*

O

ó, *conj., since, because;* ó nach, *since . . . not.*
obair, *g.,* oibre, *f., work, labor, a task.*
obann, *gsf.,* oibne and obainne, *a., sudden, quick, hasty.*
ocras, -air, *m., hunger, greed, starvation.*
óg, *gsf.,* óige, *a., young, youthful, junior, small.*
óglach (oglaoch), -áigh, *m., a servant, a vassal; a youth.*
oidhche, *g. id., night.*
oile, *other, another, any other.*
óir, *conj., for, because, since.*
olc, *g.,* uilc, *m., evil, harm, misfortune, spite, bad.*
olcas, -ais, *m., badness, hatred;* dul in-olcas, *growing worse.*
ór, *g.,* óir, *m., gold.*
órna (eorna), *f., barley.*
ort, *prep. pro., 2 s., on thee.*
ós (uas), *above, over, upon.*

P

padhail, -e, *f.*, *a name for an old cow* (sean-phadhail, *i. d.*)
páirc, -e, -eanna, *f.*, *a field, a pasture, a park.*
páirt, -e, -eanna, *f.*, *a part, a portion, a piece, a share.*
páiste, *g. id.*, *m.*, *a child, a babe, a little child.*
paistín (see páiste).
párdun, -úin, *pardon, forgiveness.*
pasaiste, *g. id.*, *m.*, *a passage, a pathway.*
peann, *g.*, pinn, *m.*, *a writing pen;* peann luaidhe, *a lead pencil.*
péire, *g. id.*, *m.*, *a pair, a couple, a brace.*
péisteog, -oige, *f.*, *a little worm.*
pian, *g.*, peine, *f.*, *pain, punishment, pang, torment.*
pighinn, *g.*, pighne, *f.*, *a penny.*
póg, -óige, -óga, *f.*, *a kiss.*
port, *g.*, puirt, *m.*, *a shore, a bank.*
príobhaíd, -de, *f.*, *privacy, secrecy.*
proinn, -ne, -nidhe, *f.*, *a meal, a dinner, food;* céad phroinn, *breakfast.*
púnt, *g.*, púint, *m.*, *a pound* (*in weight*), *a pound sterling.*
púnta (see púnt).
putóg, -óige, -óga, *f.*, *a pudding, an intestine.*

R

rádh, *g.*, ráidh, *m.*, *act of speaking, saying, telling, repeating.*
rath, -a, *m.*, *success, good fortune, good luck, prosperity.*
ráth, *g.*, ráithe, *f.*, *a poet, an artificial mound, a burrow.*
ré, *g. id. f.*, *time, a life-time, a period.*
réim, -e, -eanna, *f.*, *power, authority, fame, a position.*
réir, *dark, black; darkness;* a réir, *last night.*
réir, -e (*nom. of* riar), *rule, authority, will;* do réir, *according to.*
rí, *g.*, ríogh *and* rígh, *a king, a sovereign, a prince.*
riaghalta, *a.*, *regularly, ordered;* mná riaghalta, *nuns.*
riar, *g.*, réire, *f.*, *will, desire, pleasure; rule, government, authority.*
riar, *g.*, -réir and -rtha, *m.*, *act of serving, attending, dividing.*
rinne, righne (do-ghním).
ró, *prefix, much, very, great, exceeding, very much.*
ród, *g.*, róid, *m.*, *a road, a way, a path, a passage.*
rogha, *g.*, -an, *f.*, *a choice, a selection, option, the best.*
roimh, *prep.*, *before, in front of, to, for, from.*
rós, *g.*, róis, *m.*, *a rose.*
ruadh, -aidhe, *a.*, *red, reddish, red-haired.*

rud, *g.*, ruid *and* roda, *a thing, an affair, a circumstance.*
rug, *perfect tense,* 3 *s., of* beirim, *I bear, take, carry, being.*

S

sac, *g.*, saic, *a sack, a bag; sackcloth.*
sacsain, -an, *f.*, *England.*
sacsanach (*see* sasanach).
sagart, -airt, *m.*, *a priest;* sagart óg, *a curate.*
sagartóid, -e, -eacha, *f.*, *a parish.*
saith, -e., *f.*, *enough of, sufficiency, a sufficient quantity.*
sal, *g.*, sail, *m.*, *impurity, pollution, filth, dirt, dross.*
sál, *g.*, sáile, *f.*, *the heel.*
samhain, -mhna, *f.*, *all Hallowtide.*
san, 's an, *def. art.*, *the.*
saoghal, -ghail *m.*, *life, lifetime, age, generation.*
saoi, *g. id.*, *a sage, a scholar, a man of letters, a savant.*
saoirre, *g. id.*, *f.*, *freedom, deliverance, release.*
saoradh, *m.*, *acquittal, act of redeeming, ransoming.*
saothar, -air, *m.*, *toil, trouble, work, labor.*
sár, *prefix, very, most, exceeding, excessive, excellent.*
sasanach, -aighe, *English, Protestant.*
scáil (scáile, *g. id.*,), *f.*, *a cloud, a shadow, shade.*
scéal, -eil, -eoil, *m.*, *a story, a tale, a legend.*
scian, *g.*, scine, *f.*, *a knife, a dagger;* scian fhada, *a sword.*

scilling, -e, *a shilling;* scilling albanach, *a penny.*
scoil, *g.*, -e, *f.*, *a school;* árd-scoil, *high school, academy, college.*
scór, -óir, *m.*, *a scar, a cut, a mark, a notch.*
sé, *per. pro.*, 3 *sing, m., he, it.*
sé = is é, *it is he, he is, it is it, it is.*
seachrán, -áin, *m.*, *the act of wandering, straying.*
seachtmhain, -e, *f.*, *a week, seven days.*
sean, sine, *a.*, *old, aged, ancient;* sean-bhean, *an old woman.*
seasadh (seasamh).
seasamh, *g.*, -aimh, *m.*, *act of standing, rising up.*
seilbh, *g.*, bhe, *possession, inheritance.*
séimh, -e, *a.*, *mild, delicate, modest, tender, quiet, gentle.*
seisear, -sir, *m.*, *six persons;* mo chol seisear, *my second cousin.*
seo (so), *this; this place, here.*
seod, *g.*, oid, *m. and f.*, *a jewel, a precious stone.*
seol, -oil, -olta, *m.*, *a sail, a loom.*
sgeul (scéal, -eil, -eoil, *m.*, *a story, a tale, a legend.*
sgianso (see scian).
sí, *per. pro.*, *f.*, *she, it.*
siad, *per. pro.*, *they, them.*
siad, so, *emphat. pro.*, *these.*
siad soin, *emphat. pro.*, *those.*
siad súd, *emphat. pro.*, *you, yonder (persons or things).*
sibh, *per. pro.*, *pl.*, *ye, you.*
sin (soin, sain), *that, those, used after the article and sub.*

sín (sion, *g.*, síne), *f.*, *weather, a season, storm,* ***rain.***
sinn, *per. pro., we, us;* sinne, *ourselves, we ourselves.*
síoda, *g. id., silk.*
síol, *g.*, síl, *m., seed, issue, progeny, race, tribe,* ***posterity.***
síon, *g.*, síne, *f., weather, a season; storm,* ***rain.***
síos, *ad., down, downward, below, following.*
sise, sisi, *emphat. pro., she, herself.*
siubhal, -ail, *m., the act of walking, moving, a* ***journey.***
slacht, -aicht, *m., good appearance, neatness,* ***trimness.***
slaaghdán (slaodán, -ain), *m., a cold, a* ***hoarseness.***
sláinte, *g. id., f., health, healing, soundness,* ***salvation.***
slaitín, *g. id., a sprig, a twig, a little stick.*
slán, *g.*, sláin, *m., safety, guarantee, protection,* ***challenge;*** slán leat (*sing.*), *farewell.*
slán, -áine, *a., whole, healthy, secure, safe,* ***sound,*** *well, complete.*
sliabh, *g.*, -sléibhe, *m., a mountain.*
sneachta, *g. id., m., snow, sleet, hail.*
so, *this, sometimes, these;* ag sed, *here, here is, see here.*
so-, *prefix, implying ease, facility, fitness, goodness.*
socair, -cra, *a., quiet, safe, easy, comfortable.*
soilleir (see soillseach).
soillseach, -sighe, *a., bright, shining, transparent.*
soin, *this, that;* ó shoin, *since then.*
soir, *a. and ad., forward, over, east, eastern.*
soirbhighim, -iughadh, *v. tr., I prosper,* ***succeed,*** *thrive.*

solas, -air, -oillse, *m., light, knowledge, enlightenment.*
son, *m., sake, account, cause, behalf.*
sona, *indec. a., fortunate, happy, prosperous, lucky.*
speal, *g.,* -eile, *f., a scythe, a mowing hook.*
spéir, -re, -éartha, *f., sky, firmament, heaven.*
sráid, *g.,* -e, *f., a street.*
srian, *g.,* -riain, -réin, *m., a bridle, a bit, a curb.*
sruth, -srotha, *m., a stream, a river, a fountain, a flood.*
suairc, -e, *a., pleasant, civil, kind, gentle.*
súd, *that, you, yonder, lo?* iad súd, *they.*
sugainn (see chughainn).
súgh, -a, *m., juice or sap; a grape or berry.*
suidhe, *g. id., act of sitting, a seat; a couch; opposed to lying down.*
suil, -e, *f., the willow tree; the same of the letter s.*
súil, -e, 3 *pl.,* súl, *f., an eye, expectation, hope. Idiom* — tá súil agam, *I hope;* ag súil leis, *expecting him.*

T

tá, *v. irreg.,* (see atáim), *am, art, is, are;* tá se air agam, *I have to, I must;* tá fúm, *I intend to.*
táim (see atáim).
taithmghim (taitnim-neamh, *v. intr.*), *I shine, I please.*
thainic (see tigim).
thainig (see tigim).
tall, *adv., on the other side, beyond, over, yonder.*

tamall, -aill, *m.*, *a space of time, a while.*
tamhnach, -aigh, -aighe, *m.*, *a green field, a cultivated spot.*
tamhuighim, -ughadh, *v. tr.*, *I cause, bring about.*
taoibh (see atáim).
tar, *prep.*, *beyond, over, across, above, past, by, through.*
tarrac, -aicthe and -aic, *m.*, *act of drawing, pulling.*
taráchair, -chra, *f.*, *an augur.*
tart, *g.*, tairt, *m.*, *thirst, drought; Idiom* — tá tart mór orm, *I am thirsty* (*lit.*, *great thirst is on me.*)
tart (thart), *prep. pro.*, 2 *sing.*, *beyond, over, across, round, through.*
thart timcheall, *round about.*
tasg, *a task.*
tásg, *a report, rumor.*
te, *gsf. and comp.*, teo *or* teogha, *a.*, *hot, warm, passionate.*
té, an té, *he who, the individual who, the person who.*
teach, *g.*, tighe, *m.*, *a house, a mansion.*
teacht, -a, *m. and f.*, *act of coming, arrival, approach.*
téad, *g.*, téide, *f.*, *a string, a rope, a cord.*
teagaim (*obs.* tigim), *I came.*
teann, -einne, *a.*, *tight, firm, strong, stout.*
téidhim, *vl.*, dul, *v. irreg. intr.*, *I go, proceed.*
teine, *g. id.*, *and* teineadh, *f.*, *fire.*
teinneas, -nis, *m.*, *pain, ache, sickness, disease.*
teo, teogha, teotha, *comp. and pl. of* te, *hot, warm.*
teud (see téad).
tharais (see tar).

thiocfas (see tigim).
thorainn (see tar).
thuigeas (see tuigim).
tigim, *vl.*, teacht, *v. irreg. intr.*, *I come.*
tighearna, *g. id.*, *m.*, *a lord, a landlord, a master, a chief.*
tinn, -e, *a.*, *sick, sickly, sore, unwell, ill.*
tinneas (teinneas, -nis), *m.*, *pain, ache, sickness, disease.*
tiocfadh (see teagaim).
tír, -e, -íortha, *land, country, nation, region, district.*
tirim, *gsf.* tiorma, *a.*, *dry, sere, sapless.*
tiugh, *gsf.*, -a, -ighe *and* tiuighe, *a.*, *thick, thickest, close, solid.*
tobar, -air, *m.*, *a well, a spring.*
tóg (see tógaim).
tógaim, *v. tr.*, *I raise, lift, erect, elevate, build.*
tógbháil, *building, raising, etc.* (see tógaim).
toil, *g.*, -e *and* tola, *f.*, *the will; a wish, consent.*
toileach, -lighe, *a.*, *willing, voluntary.*
toilteach (see toileach).
toiseach, -sigh, *m.*, *a leader, a chief.*
tom, *g.*, tuim, *m.*, *a bush, a tuft; a thicket, a grove.*
tonn, *g.*, tuinne, *f.*, *a wave, a billow.*
torann, -ainn, *m.*, *sound, report, noise.*
tost, *m.*, *silence;* bí id' thost, *hold your tongue;* taim im thost, *I am silent.*
trasna, *prep. and ad.*, *athwart, across, from side to side.*
tráthnona, *g. id.*, *m.*, *evening.*

tre, *prep.*, *through*, *by means of*.
tréine, *g. id. f.*, *strength*, *might*, *power*.
treise, *g*, *id. f.*, *might*, *power*, *force*, *strength*, *comp. of* treas.
treun, *comp.*, treis, *strong*.
trom, -ruime, *a.*, *heavy*, *oppressive;* trom luighe, *nightmare*.
truagh, *g.*, truaighe, *f.*, *pity*, *woe*, *wretchedness; lament*.
tú, *per. pro.*, *thou*, *you*.
tug (see do-bheirim).
tugaidh (see tugtha).
tugaim, *v. tr.*, *I give*, *etc.* (see do-bheirim).
tugtha, *p. a.*, *given*, *granted*, *brought*, *taken*, *willing*.
tuigim, -gsin, *v. tr.*, *I understand*, *perceive*, *discern*.
tuigeann (see tuigim), a'dtuigeann tú? *Do you understand?*
tuirse, *g. id.*, *f.*, *weariness*, *sadness*, *depression*, *sorrow*.
tuitfir (tuitim), *vl. id. v. intr.*, *I fall*, *I stumble*.
tusa, *per. pro.*, *thou*, *thyself.*, *acc.* and *voc.*, thusa, *thee*.

U

uaigh, *g.*, uaighe, *a grave*, *a tomb*, *a vault*, *a den*, *a cave*.
uaim, tá uaim, *want*. tá rud uaim, *I want a thing*.
uain, -e, *f.*, *time*, *moment*, *opportunity*, *leisure*.
uair, -e, *f.*, *hour*, *time*, *occasion*.
usal, *gsf.*, uaisle, *a.*, *noble*, *gentle*, *high-born;* bean uasal, *a lady*.

ubh, *g.*, uibh and uibhe, *m.* and *f.*, *an egg.* uhb circe, *a hen's egg.*
uchón (ochón), *interj.*, *alas!*
ucht, -a, *m.*, *bosom, breast, lap.*
ughdar, -air, *m.*, *an author; an authority; a voucher.*
uí, *g. of* ua or ó, *a grandson or descendant.* mac uí Bhrian, *Mr. O'Brian* (*lit.*, *the son of O'Brian*).
uile, *a.*, *every, all, whole, entire.*
uime, *conj.*, *wherefore, therefore, why, about him.*
uirri (see uirthi).
uirthi, uirthe, *prep. pro.* 3 *s. f.*, *on her, upon her, it.*
uisce, *g. id. m.*, *water.* uisce beatha, *whiskey.*
ur, *prefix*, *very, exceedingly.*
ur, *gsf.*, uíre, *a.*, *fresh, moist, new.*
urlár, -air, *m.*, *floor.*
urramaigh (see urramuighim).
urramuighim -ughadh, *v. tr.*, *I respect, honor, revere.*
ursa, *g.*, ursan, *f.*, *jamb, door-post, prop-stay.*

War Cries of the Ancient Irish

O'Carroll — Siubhal adhbo! *Steady march, for ever!*
MacSwine — Bataile adhbo! *The noble staff, for ever!*
Hussey — Coir direach adhbo! *Strict justice, for ever!*
Knights of Kerry — Fairi buidhe adhbo! *The yellow troop, for ever!*
Fitzgerald — Crom adhbo! *The Deity, for ever!*
O'Neil — Lamh dearg adhbo! *Red-hand, for ever!*
O'Brien — Lamh laidir adhbo! *Strong-hand, for ever!*
Desmond — Sean ait adhbo! *The old place, for ever!*
Bourke — Gaill ruadh adhbo! *The red stranger, for ever!*
Fitzpatrick — Gear laidir adhbo! *The sharp and strong, for ever!*

The word *adhbo* is perhaps written for *athbuata*, most excellent, or, the best.